SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

BENGAL.

CATTLE DISEASE IN THE NAGA HILLS.—We hear from Jullunder that Veterinary Surgeon Lees, R.A., has received orders to proceed to the Naga Hills, on special duty, connected with the cattle disease, which has shown itself amongst the Commissariat and Transport animals there. Mr. Clayton, V. S., who had first been nominated to this duty, is prevented by illness from carrying it out, and will proceed to England instead.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

THE CALCUTTA TRAMWAY.—There was an official inspection of the Chowringhee Tramway lines yesterday. Mr. Kimber was present on behalf of the Municipal, and Mr. R. C. Sterndale on behalf of the Suburban, Commissioners. These gentlemen were accompanied by Mr. Larson, C. E., Mr. Bibra representing the grantees, on behalf of Mr. Anderson Souttar, who was reported to be indisposed, and Messrs. Deas and Bullock of Messrs. Burn and Co., contractors. The party started from Tank-square at 6-45 a.m., and drove to the present termination of the lines on the Tollygunge-road. The trip was declared to be a very satisfactory one. We learn that the Chowringhee lines will be opened for public traffic on or about the 15th instant.—*Statesman.*

SEVERE CRITICISM.—The few who were present at Corinthian Theatre on Saturday evening last, must have been sadly disappointed at the amusement, if it can at all be called amusement, afforded them. It may be as well to state, at the outself, that the Harry Willard of the company is not Mr. Pemberton Willard, late of Mr. Dave Carson's Company, and that the first part of the programme, in which Harry Willard, with an assistant, who had served in the same capacity at Professor Hennecke's entertainment, appeared in his "mysteries of modern magic," &c., was, taspeak moderately, a perfect farce. Mr. Charlie Ryner, whoever that individual might be, who appeared in the second part to sing the song, "Captain de Wellington Boots," had—and very property too—to be hissed off the stage. The only redeeming features of the performance were the comic song, "The girl in advance of her time," by Mr. Cecil Smith, and Mr. R. J. Moore's "inimitable banjoistic effusions." Mr. Moore is a master of his instrument, and would certainly have made an impression, and been appreciated at his proper worth, had he appeared in better company.—*Indian Daily News.*

OUR NOBLE SELVES.—The London *Spectator* thus speaks of the Natives of Bengal:—"The Bengali is the most observant of mankind. He is often as witty as the Parisian. He has, more than any other Asiatic, a felicity of simple expression and of unadorned narrative." Such an opinion from a publicist whose observation among all classes of the people of Bengal was deep and varied, if not prolonged, is peculiarly refreshing, as a change from the buffoonery, which the *Pioneer* habitually indulges in at the expense of what it is pleased to call *Babudom*. While we can afford to admire the jests of an Allahabad newspaper as heartily as merry as possible at our expense without feeling our nerves at all put out of joint, we own that the praise of the London *Spectator*, which is not disposed to demonstrativeness, is praise indeed. We are by no means unconscious of our national shortcomings, as compared to the higher standard of the West; but we think that it may be easily seen from many events that, while we are rising up, however gradually, our critics are making a marked descent from it at a much faster rate.—*Indian Mirror.*

SPORT AND PASTIME IN CALCUTTA.—The Calcutta correspondent of the *Pioneer* writes:—After a week's practice, a match was played on Saturday on the Cricket Club on Saturday afternoon and tiffin members (*moi-meme* among the number) enjoyed the first this season of those cricket club tiffins; one of the many things worth living for during the hot weather down in the plains. There was some difficulty in collecting the dozen or so energetic members, who would "play" after tiffin, so two "Tommies" from the Fort had to be requisitioned to make up a sufficient number. Several men showed that they had not forgotten what bats are made for, but the bowling, as it always does on the C. C. C.'s pitch, seemed rather feeble. A ground so nearly approaching perfection in smoothness as the C. C. C.'s makes it rather rough on bowlers. By-the-bye I mentioned the other day that the Lawn Tennis Club had applied for permission to erect a small pavilion on their ground to the north-west of the Fort glacis. I regret to hear that the request has not been sanctioned, and that a day or two after the reply had been received, a letter was received from the Fort authorities, calling upon the club to remove their present "disgraceful" dressing tent with a new and sightly one. The Lawn Tennis Club charges its members a very moderate subscription; which must be almost entirely devoted to purchasing new tents, for the dressing tent frequently comes to grief, being so exposed to the violent northwesters and heavy rains that Calcutta suffers from in their season. The Ballygunge Cricket Club have a town member's practice ground a little to the westward of the Lawn Tennis Club's courts. The Ballygunge Club commenced their cricket season yesterday with a tiffin (from the emphasis with which I mention "tiffins," it will be seen what sort of a cricket club member I am) and a scratch match. The Golf Club flourishes; the word golf reminds one of "Old Scotland" which leads to recollections of St. Andrew's Day, and tells me that I have promised to pay a gold mohur to the fund for the proposed St. Andrew's Day (or rather Evening) dinner. Mr. Keswick, of Messrs. Jardine, Skinner, and Co.'s, is to be trumpeter in the Saturday Club drags on its cold weather existence, showing occasional signs of vitality, by spasmodic dances, which are poorly but selectly attended. I have not heard when the first assembly of the season is to come off. There is some talk in town of a coming performance of the *Pirates of Penzance*, under the direction of Herr Mack, but nothing about the event is definite. Whether the twenty-four young and lovely daughters of Major-General Stanley are going to be found I know not, unless we are going to receive a larger importation of pretty spins from home this year than usual. I trust that the daughters of General Stanley's daughters will have to be put down to twelve in the troupe, but even twelve charming young women who will consent to appear in high-heeled boots and short dresses will be difficult to obtain in our City of Propriety and Palaces. *Mais nous verrons!* There are oceans of willing pirates who, "can sing all right in a chorus,"

MADRAS.

A SCIENTIFIC FOREIGNER AT MADRAS.—Dr. Reibeck, a professor of the Science and Art College in Germany, is now on a visit at Madras, collecting specimens of Indian arts and manufactures that are procurable here. He is also taking casts of the different races of Southern India. This gentleman has first completed his visit to Northern and Central India, where he obtained all he was in quest of through the assistance of the various art colleges. From this Presidency his intention is to visit Ceylon, Burmah, China and Japan in order to complete his Asiatic collections.—*Times.*

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CHOLERA.—The Sanitary Commissioner of Madras, we are glad to find, is proving equal to the occasion, and is taking timely measures to grapple with the danger which threatens Southern India. He is now travelling in the interior, personally inspecting, and giving directions on the spot for the adoption of precautionary measures against the advent of cholera. We trust he will not relax his vigilance, and that he will so marshal his forces that the enemy will find no quarter unprepared when he makes his assault. Meanwhile Dr. Furnell has drawn up and issued for publication in the *District Gazettes* both in English and the vernaculars, a set of "sanitary regulations to be observed on the probable advent of cholera."—*Times.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAB.

SERIOUS FIRE.—A serious fire broke out at Hoti, in the Peshawur District on the 4th instant. Thirty-eight shops and twenty-one houses were destroyed. The fire is believed to have been the result of accident.—*Pioneer.*

HYAT KHAN'S CASE.—Gholam Muhy-ud-din, whose arrival at Lahore was reported the other day in connection with Mahomed Hayat Khan's new trial, was, we understand, ordered back to Peshawur in the capacity as Extra Assistant Commissioner, after a short stay here.—*Civil and Military Gazette.*

CRUISING IN THE GULF.

A RATHER amusing story comes from the Persian Gulf *apropos* of the suppression of the slave trade. Not long since a political officer at a certain post was informed that a deputation of Sidis or Africa negroes wished to see him; and in they came, about a dozen of them, strapping big fellows, headed by a woman, who being the only one who understood Hindustani acted as spokeswoman. She said that they were very anxious to take a cargo of goods to Bombay, that their ship was laden and ready to sail, but before going they wanted a *chitti* from the sahib, as otherwise they felt sure they would never reach their destination.

"But what do you want a *chitti* for?" he asked.

"In case we are stopped at sea, sahib," she replied.

"What by pirates? I doubt if pirates would respect my *chitti*, but you have not much to fear, there are not many pirates about now. Besides," he added with some pride, "the British gunboats are always cruising about the Gulf."

"That's the difficulty," said the black Venus: "you see we are all poor black people, we have staked all we have on this venture, and we are afraid of being captured by a gunboat having all our goods and the ship confiscated and being sent off somewhere as prisoners."

"Nonsense," said the Political, "I cannot listen to such ridiculous stories. The ships of the Queen of England are sent to protect and not to rob you."

However, being a good natured sort of man, he yielded in the end, and gave them a certificate that they were harmless traders under British protection and wished them luck. As a matter of fact, these people, like almost all their fellow-countrymen, are to a certain extent slaves, having to bring a proportion of their earnings, large or small according to circumstances, to their masters; but, except in that respect, they are perfectly free and would have no difficulty in getting away if they wanted to do so. About a fortnight after the bugalow had gone off to Bombay with its sable crew, the captain of a British man-of-war that had just arrived was dining with the Political Agent. "By-the-by," he said, when they were smoking their post prandial cheroots on the verandah, "our fellows are all very savage with you. We overhauled a native craft the other day full of Arab and Turkish goods worth any amount of money; and the crew were all as black as one's boots, so we made sure of getting a prize at last, when one of the niggers flourished a bit of paper from you saying he was a friend of yours and that we were to let him go, and we had to do so, but it was hard lines, and my men didn't half like it." And there is not the smallest doubt that a ship's company thirsting after prize money would have had no difficulty in proving, to their own satisfaction, at all events, that a native craft in the Persian Gulf manned entirely by Africans, and with a rich cargo on board, was a lawful prize; that its crew must be slaves, as a matter of course, and that therefore she ought to be confiscated and sold.—*Pioneer's* Kurrachee Correspondent.

THE WAR IN TUNIS.

FIGHTING WITH THE ARABS.

SUSA, Oct. 8.

HAVING heard that it was the intention of the French to send out an expedition this morning, and about noon hearing continued and heavy firing, I determined to start for the front. At first I was not certain whether one would be able to go outside the town, but after walking about a quarter of a mile I met a party of cavalry and a battery of artillery. Luckily I now met a friend, and we agreed to proceed together. A battalion of infantry passed us, and from one of the officers we learnt that there had been fighting all day, and that now the French were gradually retiring back to the city, closely followed by the Arabs. We walked on, constantly meeting s nallbodies of the French, and after going about three miles assended a small hill that gave us a good view across a ravine. On this hill the French had a mountain battery in position. At the end of the plain there was a large wood, and also on each side a good bit of cover. A French officer informed us that the woods were full of Arabs. In front of the battery there were several lines of skirmishers, the front one keeping up a heavy fire on the wood. On each flank there were parties of cavalry. After about an hour the skirmishers were gradually withdrawn, and the mountain battery was sent into town, a line of skirmishers taking their place. Up to this time we could not make out any Arabs, but now, looking across the plain, we could see them on foot and on horseback just at the edge of the wood. The men on the hill fired some dozen volleys, and then also commenced to fall back. We saw one Arab fall from his horse, but the French fire did not strike me as being particularly good, nearly all their shots falling short. We followed the troops back, or, rather, went with them. The Arabs continued to follow, and kept up a desultory fire, the French stopping now and again and giving them a volley. We reached the town at dusk. At that time the Arabs were close to the town and still firing. The French are encamped round the town, and I expect we shall have quite a lively night of it. The French, it seems, left Susa at about 6 this morning and penetrated into the country about eight miles; while they advanced the Arabs retreated, but directly they commenced their homeward march the Arabs followed them up to the gates, so I do not see what they have gained, for no European dares go out for any distance. The French have about 6,000 or 6,000 men here, and they had between 4,000 and 5,000 out. They had only three or four wounded during the day. Of course it is impossible to say what number the Arabs lost, but I should think a great many. During the next week the French are going to commence their march to the Holy City, distant about 40 miles, and they are now busy collecting camels to carry water and baggage as they have already about 1,000. The great difficulty seems the carrying of water. The French force is gradually increasing here; a transport came in to-day with mules and artillery. I think the French have a very difficult game here, as the Arabs will not come to close quarters, and the country will never be safe if it is not kept occupied by a large number of troops. Two other columns start also for the Holy City, one from Tunis and one from the frontier of Algeria. Susa is a small walled town, dirty and squalid in the extreme. The French cavalry is well mounted, and the horses are in fairly good condition. For the most part mules take the place of horses. I did not think much of the infantry; the men seemed very young and undersized, and they appeared to carry a most unnecessary weight of equipment. I saw many to-day quite done up and not able to walk. Their headdress is very bad, only the ordinary cap with a cover with a curtain, but the peak is black leather and uncovered. Some of the officers had helmets.

OCTOBER 9.

Yesterday morning, at 5-30, I started with the French column for Mesaken, a village about 12 miles from Susa, in the direction of Kairwan. The column was 4,500 strong including 450 men of the 6th Hussars who had just arrived here. Nothing of any moment occurred till we arrived there, when the camp was pitched about a mile from the village, which about a fort-night since sent in its submission. The cavalry made a reconnoissance the same evening, but had a slight brush with the Arabs. At night a strong cordon of outposts was made all round the camp, consisting of a number of guards broken up into what the French call *petites postes*. I myself unfortunately manned one of these guards (or rather did not sleep) all the night. About 10 p.m. it began to rain heavily, and as we were talking under some olive-trees one of the two sentries suddenly fired his rifle. Going over to see what had happened, we found an Arab about 40 yards off quite dead. There had been two there, but one escaped in the darkness and confusion. On the other side of the camp the Arabs crept up close to our guard and shot two of the 135th Regiment dead and wounded another. The next morning a reconnoissance in force was made, and one could see on the hills all round a great number of horsemen. I went with a squadron of cavalry in the direction of a village due south of Mesaken. At the top of the hill we suddenly came on the Arabs in the olive forest, and a skirmish took place. The enemy disappeared till we arrived at the village, when a

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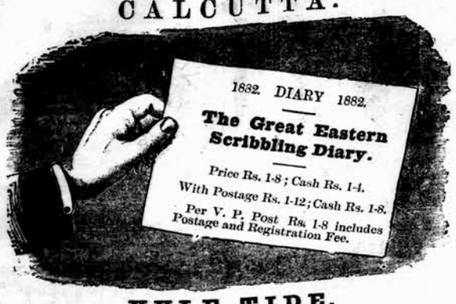
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N. B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

AGENTS—TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

PROOF CARRIES CONVICTION.
REGISTERED TRADE MARK.

What do the Authorities say?—

"THE TIMES" says, "All pretences of Quacks about refining it, and making it palatable, are mere moonshine."
THOMAS W. S. LOCKE, Esq., "Can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil as of exceptional purity."
DR. W. DOMETT STONE says, "It is more palatable and far more efficacious."
DR. JOHN C. THOROGOOD says, "It is thoroughly trustworthy and pure."
DR. A. H. HASSELL, "It is remarkably free from unpleasant taste and odour."
"THE INDIAN MEDICAL GAZETTE" says, "Superior to any we have ever seen."
HORATIO STOKES, Esq., Gibraltar, "Finds it excellent."
DR. LEWIS A. SAYRE says, "In every respect all that could be wished."
DR. GEORGE H. EYSTER, "I have used it *extensively* and seen the most marked and satisfactory results."
"THE HOMŒOPATHIC WORLD": "It is an Oil of the very finest quality."
DR. C. HARKER: "Obtained the most satisfactory results."
DR. CHARLES R. DRYSDALE, "Moller's is excellent."
DR. ABBOTTS, "Productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds."
DR. C. GIBSON pronounced "Moller's Cod Liver Oil to be the best extant."
"THE LANCET" says, "It is one of the purest we have ever met with."
DR. E. H. RUDDOCK, "Patients who could not take Oil on account of unpalatableness, experienced no difficulty whatever in taking 'Moller's.'"
J. J. PEARSON, Esq., L. S. A., &c., of Umballa, says, "I opened a bottle of your Oil the other day that had been Five years in the country (India), and it was perfectly fresh and good, whereas Newfoundland oil would have been positively disgusting in as many months."

FOURTEEN INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION JURIES have pronounced it unequalled, and have awarded the Highest Honours.

CAN WE SAY MORE? YES! WE SAY TRY IT!

Sold *only* in capsuled bottles, by all Chemists and Storekeepers and Godowns.

THE SUMMER SUN and Dust. Ladies and all exposed to the scorching rays of the sun and heated particles of dust, will find that the most cooling and refreshing preparation for the face, hands, and arms, is

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, which eradicates all Prickly Heat, Sunburn, Tan, Freckles, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL prevents the hair falling off or becoming dry during the hot weather, and eradicates scurf and dandruff.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO is the purest and most fragrant Tooth Powder ever used, and contains no acid or mineral ingredients, which are so detrimental to the teeth and gums. Its purity especially adapts it for the teeth of young children. Ask any dealer in perfumery for Rowlands' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS:
TREACHER AND COMPANY,
Byculla and Fort, also at Poona.

IF YOU WISH TO BE WELL AND KEEP WELL, TAKE BRAGG'S PURE VEGETABLE CHARCOAL.
It keeps the system in a pure and healthy condition by its well known action in absorbing all impure gases and putrescence in the stomach and bowels, all malignant fevers may be avoided, and indigestion, flatulence, acidity, &c., is speedily removed by this valuable remedial Agent, and is invaluable to persons residing in hot climates
Sold by all Chemists throughout the world, as supplied to the London Hospitals in Bottles 2s., 4s., and 6s. each.
Wholesale Depôt, Wigmore Street, London.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

RE-NUMBERING OF OXFORD STREET, LONDON.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL AND BURT'S NUMBER IS NOW 444.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT'S
BOOTS.
POST FREE FROM LONDON TO INDIA.
GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS.

Calf Elastic Walking Boots Patent Elastic Dress Boots Paradox Elastic Boots, Patent or Calf Balmoral Boots Button Boots	Superior in style and excellent in quality	Finest quality we can produce. 35s.

Grain Hide Shooting Boots, 42s.
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES POST FREE.

LADIES' WALKING BOOTS,
Elastic or to Button.

Excellent quality, much approved	18s. 6d.
Very superior	21s. 0d.
Finest possible quality	25s. 0d.
Satin, Kid, and Patent Louise Evening Shoes	10s. 6d.
Morocco Oxford House Shoes 5s. 6d., with French heels	7s. 0d
Grey Linen Slippers	3s. 6d

FOR LONG WALKS.
HYGEIA BOOTS.
(Registered.)
WITH SPECIALLY ADAPTED SOLES, HEELS, MATERIALS, and FORM,
Ladies' 30s. Gentlemen's 35s.

Fully described in New Catalogue. Every order *accompanied by remittance for the price nett* will be sent POST PAID, and, if possible, despatched by the first mail after its receipt.
The Hygeia Boots being so highly approved, T. D. M. and B. are making Children's Boots on the same principle.
A worn Boot or Shoe is the best possible guide for the size, and the next best is a paper pattern of the sole of a boot that fits. Pattern boots should be marked with name of sender and sent separately from letter and remittance.
Cheques to be crossed Bank of England.
REMITTANCE MAY BE MADE IN GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTES, WHICH WILL BE TAKEN AT THE HIGHEST CURRENT RATE OF EXCHANGE.
THOMAS D. MARSHALL & BURT,
444, Oxford Street, London, W.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,
May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,
And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
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TRADE MARK—PHOSPHODYNE. SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
Protected under the "Trade Marks Act" (3 and 30 Vict., ch. 21.) Enacted by the "*Queen's Most Excellent Majesty*," 20th August, 1875.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. LALOR, M.D.

To residents in India, China, and the Colonies it will prove invaluable as a Reliable Liver Tonic and a Vitalising Restorative.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerously Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elaborating the Vitality of the Body; by its supplying all the essential constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nerve Substance; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, for the Speedy and Permanent Cure of all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.
Nervous Prostrations, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Sleeplessness, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma of Vital Power, Skin Diseases, Rheumatic Gout, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impure and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the vital forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF
DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes Nervous Energy; and on the other the most powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.
Tens of Thousands of the people of India are to-day dying from the effects of Brain-disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of sufferers establish that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the cure of Nervous and Mind Diseases, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action is such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body is reduced almost to a state of imbecility, this mighty Phosphoric Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

TWENTY YEARS' PUBLIC TEST
Prove these facts unimpeachable, being fully borne out by thousands of testimonials from every nation and country in the world, freely offered by distinguished families, private persons, military, naval, scientific, and professional men who are well known, and who have experienced from its use all the benefits here indicated.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicine Vendors throughout the World.
The large and continually Increasing Sale of Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, since its introduction in 1862, has led some unscrupulous persons to foist Bad Imitations on the Public Abroad. Read the following Notice:—
IMPORTANT NOTICE.—NONE ARE GENUINE UNLESS the name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, is blown in the glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, LONDON, ENGLAND, engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners; IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, AND YOU HAVE BEEN IMPOSED ON BY A WORTHLESS IMITATION.
BEWARE OF WORTHLESS IMITATIONS THAT MAY EMANATE FROM AUSTRALIA.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
DR. R. D. LALOR, Bay House, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N. W., England,
THE SOLE PROPRIETOR AND ORIGINATOR OF PHOSPHODYNE.

APPOINTED AGENTS IN INDIA:—
Treacher & Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.
Smith Stanistreet & Co., Hallgate & Co., Calcutta.
Scott Thomson & Co., Calcutta.
R. Robertson, Cuyler.
O'Hara & Co., Bangalore.
West & Co., Chemists, Madras.
Espeechly, Kurrachee.
E. Gillon & Co., Lahore and Dalhousie.
Rangoon Dispensary, 215, Dalhousie Street.
Hosie & Co., 76, Merchant Street, Rangoon.
J. Lyell, Allahabad.
Charles & Co., Cawnpore and Meerut.
And all the Leading Wholesale Houses in India and China.

SYDNEY EXHIBITION, 1879.
FIRST AWARD FOR
HOCKIN'S.
IMPROVED SEIDLITZ POWDER.
FOR IMMEDIATELY PRODUCING SEIDLITZ WATER WITHOUT THE SLIGHTEST TROUBLE.
Is prepared from a correct analysis of the celebrated German Spring, the value of which for so many years has been fully recognised by the Medical Profession. From the combination of Saline Salts and Carbolic Acid, action upon the Digestive and Renal Organs is at once effected.
AS A SALINE APERIENT,
It is especially recommended in all cases of Biliousness, Indigestion, Sickness, Headaches, and other BILMENTS which are generally so prevalent in tropical climates. It is cooling, refreshing, and invigorating, and in cases of FEVERS will be found a most convenient and salutary febrifuge. It has stood the test of
50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE,
and those who have once taken it continue use, from confidence in its medicinal qualities. As all the ingredients are in one bottle it will be found most
CONVENIENT OF ADMINISTRATION.
Manufactured only by HOCKIN, WILSON & Co., 38, Duke Street, Manchester Square, London.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
BOMBAY: Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited.
CALCUTTA: Messrs. SMITH, STANISTREET & Co. and Messrs. BATHGATE & Co.
KURRACHEE: E. SPEECHLY, Pharmaceutical Chemist.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders, that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER and Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and developes the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and illness, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, exhausting Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Overtaxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Buoyant Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLNI—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsia, biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIRRESTORER.—No other hair dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers, and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.
Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations Sold by TREACHER & Co.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.
DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.)
THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.
In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d.
Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas. Roriks, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and travellers.

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The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,199—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

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BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12.
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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
— ASSAM	3933	500	G. W. Brady	17th Nov.
s. KHIVA	2609	450	M. de Horne	24th „
— HYDASPES	2934	500	R. Harvey	1st Dec.
s. RAVENNA	3340	700	E. Stewart	8th „
— MALWA	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	15th „
s. INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard	22nd „
Extra MONGOLIA	2833	530	W. S. Thompson	24th „
— SURAT	3142	530	W. E. Breeze	29th „
				1882.
s. GWALIOR	2733	450	A. W. Adamson	5th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	500	Julius Orman	12th „

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton; By the others Passengers change Vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Venice, Trieste, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under. THREE MONTHS from date of departure to that of return,

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via Southampton. both ways.
First Class	Rs. 950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class	Rs. 500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class	Rs. 1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class	Rs. 600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1881.
PESHAWUR	2900	600	E. J. Baker	18th Nov.
VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniel	2nd Dec.
KASHGAR	2627	450	R. G. Murray	16th „
THIBET	2593	400	W. R. Jordan	30th „
				1882.
CATHAY	2983	500	W. M. Robbie	13th Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 27th October, 1881.

NOTICE.

S. S. HARTLEPOOLS will sail on MONDAY, the 14th instant.

All claims against this steamer must be passed by the Captain before he leaves.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 10th November, 1881. Agents.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY
(Established 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S CHERRY-BRANDY,

MADE from selected Kent Morellas, is of its kind the finest Liqueur imported.

Cash Rs. 2-12 per bottle.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

PETIT MEDOC
CLARET.

TREACHER & Company's importation of this Wine remains *unequalled* at the price. The Public are respectfully requested to compare the quality with similar Brands (so styled) recently shipped to this market.

Per doz. Quarts, Cash, Rs. 13.
Per doz. Pints, Cash, Rs. 7-8.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PURE COD-LIVER OIL,

THE only kind authorised by the Medical Council, and prescribed by the principal Physicians and Surgeons—of a pale straw colour and almost entirely free from taste or smell. Is taken freely without nausea, or the other unpleasant symptoms which are produced by "Light Brown" and other impure oils.

"The *pure fresh oil* from the liver of the cod is more beneficial in the treatment of Pulmonary Consumption than any agent medicinal, dietetic, or regiminal, that has yet been employed."—Dr. Williams.

IMPORTED IN PINT BOTTLES,
Capsuled and Labelled with our Trade Mark.
Cash Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS
AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs.	as.
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of	100	1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw „	100	1 12
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw „	250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw „	100	2 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape „	250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER. Cigar shape „	100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped „	100	2 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape „	100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER'S.
SUPARI TOOTH PASTE,

AN elegant and efficient Preparation, made from the fresh Betel-nut. Combining all the essentials of a good Dentifrice, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CARDS,
from all the best Makers.

THACKER & CO., Ld.

NOW READY.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY

W. WEDDERBURN, Bom. C. S.

PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.

May be had at this office and at the book-sellers.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT.

KELLAR,
THE GREAT MAGICIAN,
IN HIS
WONDERS.

GRAND REDUCTION IN PRICES.
FIRST SEATS, RE. 1.
SECOND SEATS, 8 AS.
Doors open at 8-30.
Performance at 9 o'clock.
Secure your seats at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s at Re. 1. extra.

'XMAS
AND
NEW YEAR
CARDS
FOR THE
SEASON 1881-82.
Descriptive Price List free by post on application.

LETTS'S DIARIES
FOR
1882.
Descriptive Price Lists free by post on application.

COOPER'S
CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY,
AND
CASH TERMS
FOR
NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS
FOR
1882.
Gratis and Post Free on application.

SUBSCRIPTION
FOR 1882.
Due November 25th.

COOPER & Co., FORT, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

MEETINGS of the CORPORATION will be held here TO-DAY (SATURDAY), as under:—ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING, at 3 o'clock p. m. ADJOURNED QUARTERLY and ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETINGS, at 4 o'clock p. m.

H. WYNFORD BARROW.
Clerk, Municipal Corporation, and Secretary Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Offices, 12th November, 1881.

THE NEW GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of STORES to the Mill of the abovenamed Company are hereby invited, and will be received till 3 p. m. of FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at the registered Office of the Company, No. 1, Church Street.

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By order,
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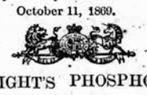

V. R.

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E. OSTREHAN, Lt.-Col.,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office, Bombay, 10th Nov. 1881.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11.

THE Bank of England return shows an increase in the proportion of the Reserve to Liabilities from 38 to 39 per cent., but at the same time Bullion is again lower by £200,000; so that it is evident for the time being that the demand for Gold is not yet at an end. From the general aspect of the market, however, it is apparent that people are gaining more confidence in the future, Consols being again ½ higher at 100¾, and it is still quite on the cards that to-morrow morning may bring us advice of a reduction in the Bank rate. Bar Silver comes 1-16d. higher at 51 15-16d. per oz.; but notwithstanding this and the improvement in Consols, Rupee Paper is lower—Fours by ¼ at 84⅜, Fours-and-a-half by ¼ at 91⅜.

In the General Produce markets Coffee is unchanged, Cocoanut-oil £1 per ton lower for Cochin. Seeds are unaltered. Wheat, according to Reuter, is weak with a further decline of 6d. per quarter in London, but private advices on the other hand are somewhat steadier.

PIECE-GOODS in Manchester show no quotable change, while Cotton in Liverpool comes steady for Americans, firm for Surats, the day's sales being given at 15,000 bales. Spot quotations are unaltered, but Americans for future delivery are 1-32d. to 1-16d. higher. In New York yesterday ready Mid Uplands were unchanged at 11⅛ cents, but February shipment was 7 points lower at 11·93 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports are liberal, the following being the comparison to date:—

	1881	1880	1879
Thursday's receipts	34,000	26,000	36,000
Sex days' do.	186,000	164,000	176,000
Total since 1st September	1,562,000	1,788,000	1,641 000

EXCHANGE to-day has been decidedly firmer, with an advance of 1-32d. all round. The banks are all more willing sellers than buyers, and although there is no apparent change in the surroundings of the market, the tendency is again unquestionably firmer. We quote:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 7 15-16d. to 31-32 per Rs.	
Do. telegraphic	1s. 7 15-16d.	,,
Do. 3 months' sight....	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,, ...	1s. 8 9-32d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,, ...	2f. 14c.	,,

On Calcutta the rate for demand drafts remains at par, but for 60 days' sight there are now buyers at ¼ to 13-16 per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has taken a weaker turn again to-day, owing to the decline in the London quotations. Several sellers have shown a disposition to do business, and after opening at Rs. 102 the rate for Fours receded to Rs. 101 15-16 sellers, Rs. 101½ buyers. Fours-and-a-half are quoted at Rs. 110½ to ¾.

SHARES, although not active, are fairly steady. Banks and Land Companies still show no change. In Press Companies the only movements are an advance of Rs. 15 in Albert of Kurrachee, and Rs. 2½ in Mofussil. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are very steady. The Churumseys have receded Rs. 7½, Khatao Muckonjee and Great Eastern Rs. 5; but there is an advance of Rs. 10 in Alliance, and Rs. 5 in Hindustan and Soonderdass. Bombay Saw Mills are Rs. 30 higher at Rs. 530, and Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 10 higher; but Kurrachee Landing and Shipping are Rs. 5 lower.

COTTON to-day has been quiet in the extreme and buyers have quite withdrawn for the time being both for old and new cotton, but sellers in the meantime hold for previous values and rates are nominally unchanged.

SEEDS and WHEAT are unaltered in every respect.

FREIGHTS are, if anything, a shade steadier than they were. For Liverpool 37-6 is still the best figure obtainable for ready shipment, but there is less tendency to force relets at the rate, and at home owners, continue to hold out for 40s. U. K. or Continent, January loading, and later.

PIECE-GOODS are very dulls and stocks are without doubt accumulating. Prices nominally are unaltered, but dealers refrain from doing anything of importance for future delivery.

COALS are quiet at previous prices, no new business having been done.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Macedon, 1,485 tons, Captain W. J. Watson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Corinth, 1,659 tons, Captain J. Holloway, sailed yesterday for Liverpool with a general cargo.

THE steamer Acacia, 1,150 tons, Captain J. MacRae, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suez in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Calder, 403 tons, Captain R. C. Gulf, with a general cargo, and five deck passengers.

THE steamer Henry Balkow, 630 tons, Captain. T. J. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf, with a general cargo, 60 deck passengers, and 159 horses.

THE steamer Arrow, 139 tons, Captain C. J. O. Ringhein, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Coast and Cutch, with 144 deck passengers. She will sail to-day for the same ports with a general cargo and 157 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chindwara, 1,533 tons, Captain A. Sanders, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lieut. Col. Jeaning, Mr. Lees, and 58 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
10	Arrow (s)	Ringheim ...	Mandvie, Nov. 8.
11	Calder (s)	Dixon	Persian Gulf.
	Chindwara (s)	Sanders	Calcutta, Oct. 15.
	Henry Balkow (s).	Raffin	Persian Gulf.
	Acacia (s)	MacRae	Suez.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
11	Calcutta (s)	Phillips	Kurrachee.
	Corinth (s)	Holloway	Liverpool.
	Macedon	Watson	Calcutta.

The steamer Arrow, Ringheim, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Calder, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Chindwara, to Coast and Calcutta.
Steamer Henry Balckow, to Persian Gulf.
Steamer Derica, to Antwerp.
Steamer Hartville, to Antwerp.
Brig Amenzade, to Damaun.

DAILY IMPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

FROM GLASGOW.

India (s)—36 cases whiskey, Frazjee, Sands and Co.
Clan Stuart (s)—12 drums varnish and 8 casks black paints, F. Rowland; 75 cases gingerwine and 4 bids. portwine, Manockjee Bhicajee.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—95 bundles spring steel, Edward Bates and Co; 3 cases earthenware, Nowrojee Bhima.
Clan Stuart (s)—8 cases glass, Rustomjee Heerjeebhoy.
India (s)—19 packages glassware, 2 cases soap and 1 case, provision, Treacher and Co; 50 cases ale, E. K. Mody.

FROM LONDON.

Sarmation 100 cases ale, Ewart Latham and Co.
Ravenna (s)—2 cases blocking and 20 cases oilmanstores, Hajee Esmail getha and sons.
Hartlepool (s)—38 casks beer, Jamsetjee Nowroiee; 20 cases oilmanstores, Goolamaly Jeewanjee and Co; 7 packages glassware, Cassam Ameer; 32 cases brandy and 18 cases claret, Bolton and Co; 3 hogsheads port wine, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Baltimore (s)—671 cwts myrabalams, Nursee Khuttow; 1,000 cwts wheat and 40 bales wool, Khunjee Luckmedas and Co; 250 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 47 bales hemp, Khuttow Mutnura; 2,000 cwts coir yarn, Curimsee Khetsee.
Corinth (s)—50 bales cotton, Ruttonsee Morarjee; 35 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 400 cwts wheat, Moorarjee Luckamsee.
Copri (s)—15,498 dhols coir yarns, J. F. Sleeman.
Rosemore (s)—365 cwts wheat, Vussonjee Muthooradas; 800 cwts wheat, Vurdhman Govindjee.

FOR LONDON.

Inchrhona (s)—15 bales cotton, John Marshall; 1,009 cwts wheat, Lelladhur Kheerpoll; 3 bales hides, N. Jehanger; 12 bales hides, Currimbhoy Husson; 9 bales hides, Pestonjee Eduljee; 4,000 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co; 2018 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Conventiana (s)—35,999 cwts linseed and 4,375 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Assam (s)—334 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 200 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton Sigg Sulzier and Co; 2 casks oil and 3 cases cigar, the P. and O. Co.

FOR VENICE.

Assam (s)—100 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.

FOR GENOA.

Assam (s)—300 bales cotton, the P. and O. Co.
India (s)—400 bales cotton, Knoop and Co; 351 cwts gingellyseed, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lady Dalhousie (s)—500 cwts wheat, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Dunston (s)—3,000 cwts groundnuts, Ralli Brothers.
India (s)—50 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Kartylie (s)—40,800 cwts wheat, Lang, Moir and Co.
Geelong (s)—8 cwts fishmaws and sharkfins, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 7 cwts sumadoone, 1 case peacock feathers, 12 cwts horas and 10 bales twist, Fazulally Mahomedbhoy; 7 bales twist, Jewanjee Nowrojee; 48 bales twist, Pranjee Hormusjee Mehta; 4 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 21 chests opium, Cursetjee Manockjee and Co; 301 cwts cloves, Esse Sallay Mahomedbhoy; 2 cwts ivory, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 130 cwts groundnuts, Hajee Sedki Habib.
Halley (s)—194 bales cotton, Bundchund Fuckerchund; 40 bales cotton, Khoosaldass Wemmally; 22 chests opium, Merallybhoy Mahamed; 84 bales twist, Hajee Esmail Hajee Ahmed; 133 bales twist, Woosman Joosub.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Kelias (s)—29 chests opium, Merallybhoy Mahamed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 6.

Conolly, Surg., on leave, from Belgaum.

NOVEMBER 9.

Owen, Lieut., Carabiniers, from leave, from England.
Sartorius, Major, 21st Bombay N. I., from leave from England.
Mollet, Major, 41st Madras N. I., from leave, from England.

NOVEMBER 10.

James, Brigadier Genl., Staff, from leave, from Mahesan.
Webb, Vet. Surg., on duty, from Kirkee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 10.

Mollet, Major, 41st Madras N. I., from leave, to Madras.

NOVEMBER 11.

L'a strange, Col. R. A., on duty, Secundrabad.
Atkins, Major, 1st Bengal Infantry, on duty, to Nowshera.
Jackson, Major Genl., Genl. List Cavalry, on duty, to Rawulp Pindee.
Mayne, Captain, R. A., on duty, to Delhi.
Cox, Major, Leicestershire, on duty, to Nusserabad.
Creak, Major, late 4th English Light Cavalry, on duty, to Allahabad.
Ogilvie, Lieut., R. A., on duty, to Benares.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LT.-COL. COMDT. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 12.

The undermentioned members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to companies as follows, viz:—

Bugler J. O. Brien, to C. Co.; Vols. H. Huggett, to B. Co.; E. Smith, to C. Co.; W. F. Hamilton, to B. Co.; J. O'Neil, to F. B.; Mitchell, G. E. Howse, G. Muirhead, Bugler J. Brooks, Vols. H. Wilson, L. Quadros and J. Calidgan, E. Co.

Bugler K. Mackenzie, E. Company, is transferred to the ranks as Private from this date.

The Regiment will parade under the Commandant this day (Saturday), the 12th inst., at 5 p.m. Fall in at the Town Hall and march to the Oval. Red uniform, with helmets, arms, and accoutrements, to be worn. All members are requested to attend.

E. Company will Commence class firing on Monday, the 14th inst. As there will be no more ammunition issued on the ground members are requested to send the Head Quarters for it.

The following promotions are sanctioned in C. Company from this date:—

Lce. Corpls. A. Brooks to be Corpl., *vice* Pritchard, resigned; G. Fowler to be Corpl., *vice* McCloughin, promoted; A. Thick to be Corpl., *vice* Kees, promoted.

By order,
A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Lieut. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant-General's Office, Simla, Nov. 5.

It is hereby notified for general information, that the undermentioned officers, non-commissioned officers and men have passed the qualifying examination, on completion of a course of instruction in army signalling, held at Kasauli, and have received certificates as Instrs. and Asst. Instrs. respectively from 7th Oct.:—

Certificate as Instrs.—Lieut. H. R. B. Donne, 2nd Bn. Norfolk Regt.; Lieut. M. G. Jacson, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.; Capt. M. B. Luby, 1st Bn. Dorsetshire Regt.; Lieut. G. E. Lloyd, 1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt.; Lieut. H. A. Kinloch, 4th Bn. K.'s Rl. R. C.

Certificate as Asst. Instrs.—Corp. W. Griggs, 9th Lancers; Pte. T. Lockwell, 9th Lancers; Pte. T. Battersley, 9th Lancers; Pte. W. Humphrey, 9th Lancers; Pte. A. Smedley, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.; Pte. J. Smith, 2nd Bn. Devonshire Regt.; Serg. G. Buckle, 1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt.; Corp J. Byrne, 1st Bn. South Yorkshire Regt.; Pte. D. Pritchard, 4th Bn. K.'s Rt. R. C.; Pte. J. Mills, 4th Bn. K.'s Rl. R. C.

Lieut. C. G. Parsons, 2nd Bn. Cheshire Regt., is qualified for the rank of Lieut.

The undermentioned candidates are reported to have passed the high proficiency test in Persian at Bombay on the dates specified:—

Major H. J. Hallowes, East Yorkshire Regt., Inspr. of Gymnasia in India, on the 11th Oct.
Lieut. R. N. Sturt, 2nd P. L., on the 13th Oct.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Peshawar District order, dated 17th Oct., appointing Col. J. Hudson, C. B., 28th N. I., to assume command of the station as senior officer, with effect from the 16th idem, during the absence on duty of the Brigadier General commanding the dist.

Dated 22nd Oct. appointing Col. H. M. Wemyss, C. B., 31st N. I., to assume command of the station as next senior officer, with effect from the 23rd idem during the absence on duty of the Brigr. Genl. comdg. the dist.

Shillong Station order, dated 7th Oct., appointing Lieut. T. S. Boilean, 44th N. I., to officiate as Station Staff Officer, with effect from the 8th idem, during the absence on duty of Major C. McD. Skene, offg. Dy. Asst Adjt. Genl. of the district.

Almora Station order, dated 18th Oct., appointing Lieut. F. P. Hutchinson, 3rd Goorkhas, to officiate as Station Staff Officer, vice Spankie, relieved.

Saugor Station order, dated 12th Oct., appointing Lieut. Col. E. G. Dixon, 8th M. N. I., to assume command of the station as senior officer present, vice Hailes, proceeded to Bombay.

Liverpool Regt. 2nd Bn. order, dated 14th Oct., appointing Lieut. L. C. Dundas to act as Qrmr., in addition to his other duties, with effect from the 3rd idem.

34th N. I.—Regtl. order, dated 12th March, appointing Lieut. E. W. Dun, Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr., with effect from the 13th idem.

1st Goorkhas.—Regtl order, dated 15th April, appointing Lieut C. H. Powell, Offg. Wing Officer, to officiate as Qrmr.

Dated 13th July appointing Lieut E. W. F. Martin, Wing Officer, on probation, on return from leave to officiate as Qrmr.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

32nd N. I.—Lieut. E. V. Goldsmid, from the 16th July to the 5th Aug. to enable him to rejoin his regiment.

Army Pay Dept.—Hony. Capt. J. Brown, (Paymaster 17th Lancers,) to England, for six months from date of embarkation, on urgent private affairs.

On the recommendation of medical boards, the undermentioned officers are granted leave to the port of embarkation, for thirty days from date of [illegible] sea, thence to England, specified:—

R. H. A.—Lieut. A. H. Hewat, (D. A. Bde.) six months. 1st Bn. Rl. Welsh Fusrs.—Major J. H. Tulloch, six months. 1st Bn. Durham.—Lieut. G. T. Noel, twelve months.

The nine months' leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut and Adjt. W. O. Cavenagh, 2nd Bn. Dorsetshire Regt, in G. O. C. C. dated 14th Feb. 1881, is extended by one month.

Lieut. R. Story, 4th Bn. K's. Rl. R. C., is granted an extension of subsidiary leave from the 9th Feb. to the 2nd March.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATH.

MORGAN—October 16th, at Hilldrop Crescent, Camden Road, London, Rachel Pilcher Morgan, aged 23.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

NOBLE—November 10th, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. E. Noble, of a daughter.
WALSHE—November 7th, at Poona, the wife of Jas. Franklin Walshe, Telegraph Master, H. E. the Governor's offices, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

BROOME—KING—November 7th, at the Byculla Church Bombay, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, William Arthur Broome, Esq., Captain Bombay Staff Corps (2nd Belooch Regiment), to Amy Stuart, youngest daughter of George King, Esq., of Gowrie, Darling Downs, Queensland.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLOUGH-TAYLOR—October 26th, at Simla, the Lady Elizabeth Clough-Taylor, of a son.
KEELAN—November 5th, at Cashmere, the wife of R. L. Keelan, Postal Department, of a son.
MARSH—November 2nd, at Jullunder, the wife of Major H. C. Marsh, of a son.
PILLANS—October 26th, at Darjeeling, the wife of C. H. Pillans, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CLIBBORN—HAMILTON—November 8th, at Naini Tal, by the Rev. F. Orton, John Clibborn, Captain, B.S.C., of Moorcock, King's Co., to Leonie, daughter of J. Butler Hamilton, M.D., Surgeon-Major, A.M.D.
HEARNE—JOHNS—November 7th, at St. George's Church, Agra, by the Rev. Allan Ramsay, M.A., Mr. John Patrick Hearne, to Miss Cornelia Victoria, daughter of S. P. Johns, Honorary Assistant Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy.
PAUL—PORTER—October 17th, at Akyab, Edward Campbell, son of the late P. J. Paul, Attorney-at-Law, High Court, Calcutta, to Margaret Edith, daughter of late Capt. Wm. Porter, H.E.I.C.S., late Master Attendant, Akyab.

DEATHS.

GLASCOCK—November 2nd, at Dhurmsala, Gay Vernon Coulson, son of Major and Mrs. Glascock, aged 10 months and 17 days.
PILLANS.—November 8th, at Darjeeling, Charles Henry, the infant son of Charles and Florence Pillans.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,

for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." "AGENTS WANTED."

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Artificial Human Eyes in all shapes and colours.

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CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

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DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1881.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter .....Nov. 14th ..... 3h. 22·4m. a.m.
New Moon ..... ,, 21st ..... 9h. 12·3m. p.m.
First Quarter ..... ,, 28th ..... 4h. 52·6m. p.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 12	.....	6	5	21	3	6m	9 37m
					3	6a	8 38a
Sun. 13	22nd Sunday aft. Trinity	6	5	21	3	51m	10 54m
					3	59a	9 26a
Mon 14	.....	6	9	20	4	42m	11 58m
					5	17a	10 46a
Tu. 15	.....	6	9	20	5	29m	0 32m
					6	44a	—
Wed 16	.....	6	10	20	6	32m	0 18m
					7	48a	1 28a
Thr. 17	.....	6	10	20	7	21m	1 20m
					8	40a	2 0a
Fri. 18	.....	6	11	20	8	12m	2 12m
					9	24a	2 31a

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1881.

THE telegram from our London correspondent which we published yesterday states that the Home Rule League has been revived in Dublin, and that it has issued a manifesto exhorting the country to labour for the "reconstruction of the fabric destroyed by Pitt and Castlereagh." This may be taken as an admission that the Government has succeeded in repressing the Land League organisation. For the Home Rule movement was placed in abeyance some two years ago for the express purpose of leaving the Land League the whole course to make the running, which, somehow or other, the Home Rule League had not been able to make. The Home Rulers were for the most part Conservatives who were actuated in some degree by a feeling of resentment at the overthrow of the Church establishment by the former Gladstone administration. Mr. Butt, the leader of the movement, always voted in the House with the Conservative party on every question but that of Home Rule. It was as a Conservative quite as much as a Home Ruler that he succeeded with some difficulty in inducing the Conservative Charles Stuart Parnell to come forward and contest Dublin. The movement did not arouse the enthusiasm of the people at large, because the thoroughness or sincerity of the semi-Conservative Home Rule M. P.s was very problematical. Parnell's influence arose from the fact that he placed his sincerity beyond doubt by leading the extreme section in the House of Commons. But, as we have said, the movement hung fire. The landlords as a body, though they sulked with the Government, did not lend any active co-operation to the Home Rulers. They stood in the way; and the Land League was devised to settle the land question, and leave the landlords no "ground" for standing apart from the National movement. Mr. Parnell, himself a landlord, avowed with entire truthfulness that he would never have "taken off his coat" to help the Land League except as a preliminary to the real work, namely, that of getting the Home Rule movement into full swing. As Mr. Gladstone says, "Home Rule" is a phrase which may be understood in any one of a hundred different meanings, and we do not yet know in what particular sense it is used by the revived League. The time seems to be singularly inopportune for an attempt to start a new agitation. To change front in the presence of an enemy, or, as President Lincoln would have expressed it, "to swop horses while crossing a stream," is never very wise, and that is just what the Irish agitators appear to have now done.

THE consideration which has lately been given by high authorities to the subject of the education [illegible] deserves cordial recognition at the hands of the public. We are afraid to say how many years it is since Lord Canning, in a memorable minute, invited attention to the state of matters in his time, and sounded the warning note that, unless remedies were promptly applied, the neglect into which the matter had been allowed to fall must eventually become a glaring reproach to Government. Much has been done since Lord Canning's minute, and in more than one way, to avert the reproach he pointed to as looming in the distance. On the one hand the special educational facilities for the class referred to have been largely added to; so largely in Bombay and in Madras, we are glad to note, that the Governor-General has been able to leave both these presidencies out of consideration, in the belief that "sufficient provision for the educational wants of the European population has been already made in them." On the other hand it is perhaps too much lost sight of that one result of the spread of our general system of education has been to place within reach of the class referred to educational advantages which they may reasonably be expected to accept. This is perhaps the only point on which the Government of Bombay, in their recent resolution, are at issue with the Government of India: and we are anxious at once to declare our adhesion to the view put forward by the former. It is of course certain that European (we are not so sure about Eurasian) parents in isolated stations do not at present dream of sending their children to the native school; Though in Mrs. Sorabjee's school in Poona the Government of Bombay are able to point to at least one instance of an institution at which native children and children of "officers in Her Majesty's services" have been educated side by side. But admitting that there is at present a prejudice, and not an unreasonable prejudice, against such a course, we are by no means sure that it follows that the State should forthwith arrange for the establishment in central situations of boarding schools for the units or the twos and threes in isolated stations, who have at present no choice between the native schools and nothing. Certain we are that the argument on which Lord Ripon mainly relies in setting aside the suggestion (which, we are glad to note, appears to have been pressed upon him) that parents in such a position should in cases where the schoolmaster is a well-educated man with a thorough knowledge of English send their children for an hour or two daily to his school will not bear examination. Every one has had experience of the odd way in which political doctrines dead and buried in England are apt to "rise" in India and stalk about in their grave-clothes. We doubt if there was ever a stranger recrudescence of a buried faith of this sort than Lord Ripon's deliberate statement that European and Indo-European parents cannot be expected, and, as we read his words, that they ought not to be expected, to send their children to a day-school "the atmosphere of which is non-Christian." We quote the expression used in the minute. It is the only one that could have been used. It is impossible gravely to contend that the arithmetic taught in any particular day-school is non-Christian; though there are people—at home—who nurse a vague sort of notion that therein lies the differential mark between the teaching, say, of Professor Hathornthwaite and that of the Rev. Mr. Mackichan of this city. English and Sanskrit can hardly be made non-Christian by the most ingenious abuse of words. The desks and the ink-bottles are certainly not non-Christian. It is necessary to take refuge in the air, and to assert that schools in which, from the nature of the case, no religious instruction can be given, are by the very fact enveloped in a mephitic non-Christian atmosphere which communicates to the unhappy student of "The Deserted Village" or the Ass's Bridge, a poison as compared with the effect of which even a universal ignorance is bliss. We do not wish to exaggerate matters: but we say deliberately that no responsible party in England now holds to such a doctrine. There are too many Englishmen, it is true, who still think that every other consideration must yield to the desirability of having their children brought up in a school of their own "denomination." But we doubt if a single leader of public, however local, opinion could be found who would now maintain that a child who can only learn the three R's in a non-Christian atmosphere had better not learn them at all.

The importance very naturally assigned to this part of the subject, both in Lord Ripon's minute and in the resolution of the Government of Bombay, must be our apology for having dwelt on it separately. We shall take another opportunity of noticing both these important papers at greater length. But a hasty perusal of the papers is sufficient to show that the question as to the duty of the State to the children of European and Indo-European parents in isolated stations is at the most difficult point at the discussion, and is, as we have said, almost the only one on which the two Governments are at issue. Holding the views we do, we observe with the greatest gratification that the Local Government are of opinion that in cases where the native school is of a superior class, and where the head-master is highly educated and thoroughly conversant with English, no European, and certainly no half-caste, would be excusable who allowed his sons to grow up uneducated, rather than avail himself of the ability to send them as day-scholars to such a school. This is the true policy; and if it incidentally points to an improvement in the character of our native schools and the status of their head-masters, no one will look upon that as a drawback to the policy.

It is not, however, of course to be denied that this policy is on the whole a policy of the future. No one can be blind to the other difficulties in the way of getting Europeans and Eurasians to attend native schools. The prejudice, however, is unreasonable in many ways which it would be hard to overcome: the want of girls schools, the distance lying between the European and the native quarters, are all in their way, it is to be confessed, stumbling-blocks. The last, we may perhaps note in passing, is not likely to be a serious obstacle in the small isolated stations in connection with which the difficulty arises. But our main object at present is to dissent *in toto* from the reason urged by Lord Ripon as the strongest for the necessity of separate schools for European children "during the age when their habits and principles are in process of formation." And we consider it a grave misfortune that at the present moment Government should even seem to concur in the unworthy doctrine that there is something in itself demoralizing in pure secular education. Such education, it is true, is non-Christian; but it is so in the sense that the air we breathe and the food we eat are non-Christian. And the parent who refuses to let a Brahmin teach his child to spell, on the ground that he is a Brahmin, acts not more unreasonably than if he lodged him in an exhausted air-receiver, on the ground that there was no church in the village, or let him starve in the absence of the priest who alone could Christianize his food.

WE would commend for their consideration to the members of the Corporation who will attend the meeting to-day, the speech of H. E. the Viceroy at Delhi, published in our supplement of yesterday. In the course of that speech his Lordship said: "I very well recollect a good many years ago the late Lord Palmerston, who, as you know, was a great English Minister, telling the House of Commons, when he was advocating sanitary reform, that there was always in every town in England a clean party and a dirty party—a party that was in favour of a good water-supply and good drainage, and a party opposed to measures of that kind. I have not the least doubt that there is a clean party and a dirty party in the towns and cities of India, and I can quite understand that to men zealous for improvement it may often be trying to see important schemes calculated to confer great benefit on a large community postponed, or marred, or laid aside from ignorance, or apathy, or indifference." The meeting to-day will show the relative strength of the clean party and of the dirty party here in Bombay. Three years ago, when the matter was supposed to have been settled once and for all, though only after discussions which had lasted for years, Mr. Nowrozjee Furdonjee was [illegible] member of the Corporation belonging to the dirty party, and he stated that he found himself among so many clean men that he would not stand alone on the dirty side. We sincerely trust that he will find himself in the same unique position to-day. The important question raised by the Hon'ble Rao Sahib Mandlik, that of extra taxation, having already been answered in advance by the Chairman of the Town Council in proposing the resolution that the Municipal Commissioner's proposal be carried out, will, we trust, enable the Rao Sahib to join the clean party and not appear as one of those who, as characterised by H. E. the Viceroy, try to postpone, or mar, or lay aside from ignorance, or apathy, or indifference schemes calculated to confer great benefit on a large community. We trust that the time has long passed since such a charge could be fairly laid against any of our citizens.

SOME time since we referred to the inquiry held by order of the Government of India into certain mysterious charges preferred by a member of the Council of the State of Jeypore against Thakore Futteh Singh, Vice-President of the Council, and Prime Minister to the late Maharaja. Beyond the fact that some charges were made, that the Government of India instituted an inquiry, and that the charges were proved to be groundless or worse, nothing further has been made public. The result, we learn, has been a great deal of speculation as to what has been really going on, and various rumours are afloat affecting the character of men of standing in Jeypore. Futteh Singh has refused to take up again the reins of Government in the State until he be publicly exonerated, or at least until the Government of India, which instituted the inquiry, announces in some official form the fact that he has come honourably through the ordeal to which he was subjected. There the matter stands at present. It seems to us that an affair of the kind cannot advantageously be "hushed up." It is for the interest of all concerned that the real facts should be made public.

WE are glad to hear of a revival of the attempt to induce Government to pass an Act for the protection of qualified medical men practising in the town and island of Bombay; and that his Excellency the Governor is taking an interest in the matter, and has asked to be placed in possession of the views of the Grant College Medical Society on the point. It will be remembered that this question was brought prominently before the public in the early part of 1880, when a committee appointed by the above society, and consisting of the following gentlemen:—Drs. Cook, Blanc, Hughes, Lisboa, Atmaram, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Succaram Arjoon, Gafna, Temuljee Bhicajee, and C. F. Khory drew up a rough draft of a Bill on the model of the English Act, modifications and additions being made to suit local circumstances. Subsequently a sub-committee was appointed to "address Government on the subject, and request the favour of an interview with his Excellency, to lay the subject before him." The committee accordingly had an interview with the Hon'ble Mr. Ashburner, then Acting Governor during the interval between Sir Richard Temple's sudden departure and Sir James Fergusson's arrival; but Mr. Ashburner, while fully agreeing that a Medical Act for Bombay was very necessary, was unable to take any active steps in the matter, but advised that the new Governor should be moved to take it up when he arrived. At the last annual meeting of the Grant College Medical Society, in January of this year, Dr. Lisboa, the president, explained that they had been unable to see his Excellency on the subject, as his time had been so fully occupied since his assumption of office by work in connection with the Afghan war and other weighty and pressing matters. Lately, however, Dr. Lisboa saw the Governor at Poona, and explained to him the position of affairs and the measure the Society desired to see passed, when his Excellency expressed surprise that there was no protective Act in Bombay similar to that in force in England. We hear that a meeting of the Society is to be held shortly for the special purpose of discussing the matter again and laying their views before his Excellency the Governor. As to the scope and objects of the proposed Act, it is not asked that *hakims* and *vayeds* should be prevented from practising, but "that the names of qualified practitioners should be registered by competent authority, and the public thereby know them from the unqualified."

MOUNTSTUART ELPHINSTONE.

SIR EDWARD COLEBROOK has advertised for letters and papers of Mounstuart Elphinstone, to assist him in the preparation of his life, upon which he is engaged, and which, we trust, will soon be given to the public.

In 1861 he presented a memoir to the Asiatic Society in London, and in 1860 Dr. Wilson read a paper on the same subject to the Asiatic Society in Bombay, to both of which we are indebted for most of the information we at present possess of the life and labours of this illustrious man. We may add also Grant Duff's history of the Mahrattas and the masterly minutes which Elphinstone wrote in India, and his paper in 1831 on Indian Policy, which attracted universal attention. Colebrook knew Elphinstone intimately during the last twenty years of his life, and is well fitted for the task; so we have every reason to believe that we will at length obtain a just estimate of the character and career of one whose name is known and revered throughout the whole of Western India.

His will, we understand, debars the publication of his diary, but as Sir John Kaye has already given us a few quotations from it, this prohibition may be ignored. We all know what a zest even the trifles of day give, for example, to the Bombay lives of Malcolm and Mackintosh. Why do people not burn their diaries, if they object to their publication? This was Mrs. Hough's plan, and she did right.

The great outcry of biographers now-a-days is "no letters." But in his case the letters are voluminous, for Elphinstone was a man who lived before the age of telegrams and penny posts, and kept up the habit of lengthy correspondence to the last days of his life on all sorts of subjects, principally Indian and political, from which we may now fairly claim a full exhibition of the opinions and principles by which he was guided during a long and most eventful period in the history of British India.

ITEMS.

The fourth son of Lord Elphinstone, some time Governor of Edinburgh Castle, Mounstuart Elphinstone was born in 1779. His cousin tells us he was an idle dog in his youth.

Principally under tutors, some time at the High School of Edinburgh, he sailed for Bengal in 1795. Placed in the diplomatic service under Barry Close at Poona, 1801. With Arthur Wellesley, 1803. Commissioner in Berar, 1804. In 1808-10 he was with the Embassy to Kabul; 1810-17, Resident at Poona; 1817-19 Commissioner; and 1819-27 Governor of Bombay. He spent the rest of his time travelling, but mostly in retirement, in England, and died on the 20th November, 1859.

HIS POPULARITY

Is indicated even in 1

TELEGRAMS.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, AGRA, Nov. 11.

The Commissioner gave a garden party at Secroomoon, thus giving their Excellencies a view of seeing the ruins. A large number were present, including the Maharaja Maharana of Dholepore, and the Shurtpore. The return visite to these place to-morrow.

, it is said, contemplates visiting the is here before he leaves. The Canif probably be visited to-morrow.

UTENANT GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

man asserts that there is no foundfor the rumour that has been curpast few days, that Sir Ashley retire before the expiration of his the middle of October next.

THE CHIEF JUSTICE OF BENGAL.

Sir Richard Garth has been indisposed for some days. He caught fever during a late excursion, and after getting better had a relapse, on his return to Calcutta, on Thursday last.

RAIN IN MYSORE.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, Nov. 11.

Rain has fallen in Mysore, and removed much anxiety respecting the crop. Prices have fallen 25 per cent. at Mysore. Much of the standing crops have been saved, and not less than an eight-annas raggi crop is anticipated. More rain is expected.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

RESIGNATION OF M. FERRY.

PARIS, Nov. 10.

M. Jules Ferry has resigned the Premiership, and M. Gambetta has been charged with the formation of a new Ministry.

TURKISH FINANCES.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 10.

The Porte has rejected the demands made by M. Novikoff (Russian Ambassador) in connection with the settlement of Turkish finances.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been firm.

Fair Dhollera	4 3-16
The Manchester Market has been firm with limited inquiry; prices against buyers.	
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1 7/8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	84⅜
4½ " "	91⅜
3 " Consols for account	100⅛
Bar Silver	51 15-16
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	101⅛

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

Reserve of Notes	£20,000,000	Inc. £300,000
Bills Discounted	£20,500,000	Inc. £200,000
Bullion	£20,700,000	Dec. £200,000

The proportion of the Reserve to the Liabilities is 39 per cent.

Arrival—St. Elmo.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(NOVEMBER 11.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect up to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect up to Gourna. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect up to Berlin. *Via* Turkey, perfect up to Gourna. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect.

" *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

The two Anglo-German cables from Borkum and from Nordeney are interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY, NIGHT, NOVEMBER 10.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·6 Farht.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11.

At 6 a.m.	76·6
" 10 a.m.	83·9
" 2 p.m.	86·2
" 4 p.m.	83·6

We have received volume X. of the Journal of the United Service Institution of India, which contains papers on—"Burmah as the scene of a possible Campaign," by Captain C. Arundell Barker, 89th Regt.; "The Races of the Madras Army," by Lieut.-Col. Tyrrell, 37th Madras N. I.; "System of finding ranges with Weldon instruments," by Major J. B. Richardson, R. A.; "Horse Breeding in Australia and India," by Lieut. Martin, R. E.; "Indian Marine, Past and Present," by Commander H. A. Street, R. N.; "Cavalry Armament," by Captain Seymour Barrow, 10th Bengal Lancers; "The Indian Monsoon Rains," by Mr. H. F. Blandford, F. R. S.; "The reasons why difficulty is experienced in recruiting for the Native Army, the remedy suggested, and how to organise reserves," by Major J. R. Davidson, commandant 18th Bengal Cavalry; "Reserves for the Indian Army, by Major C. G. Cautley, G. L. C.; and "Notes regarding a new Horse-shoe," by Mr. J. H. Halleq, General Superintendent of Horse Breeding Operations.

The 22nd Regiment N. I., from Belgaum, is to embark at Vingorla for Aden on the 26th instant.

We learn from Bolaram that Colonel Lindsay, R. E., Superintending Engineer, H. P. W. D., proceeds on a tour of inspection through the Berars at the end of the current month.

A CORRESPONDENT at Midnapur has sent to the *Asian* the skin of a cobra shed in his compound, measuring 7 feet 8 inches in length. "He asks whether this is not an unusual length for a cobra, and we unhesitatingly answer, yes. He also adds that a large number of deaths from snake-bites occur in that district—a fact we are not surprised at, if many cobras run to this size."

As the total public debt of India is now about 158 millions sterling, the *Pioneer* remarks, the eighty-two lakhs of rupees to be devoted to the reduction of debt will not make a very large hole in it. "But it must be remembered that a great part of what is called debt in India is really capital remuneratively invested; that the Indian financial history of the last few years has exhibited the curious phenomena of a growing debt and a diminishing interest charge. Although some regretable additions have been made to it of late, through expenditure on famine and war, there is no branch of the administration of India which will more thoroughly bear examination than its financial liabilities. And the policy of the Government as regards the debt, of which the present notification may be taken to be an indication, will have free scope during the next few years: for 'the whole of the English debt of 685 millions'—we quote from Mr. H. S. Cunningham's useful volume—falls in at various dates between the present time and October, 1888; and the interest rate, which in 1879 averaged 4¼ per cent. and sank in the next year to a fraction over 4 per cent., will be by that time only 3½ per cent.' A great deal may probably be done with advantage to the State in the rearrangement of the Indian public debt, and this consideration amply justifies the appointment of the Commission for the Reduction of Debt, the formation of which at a near date is now announced."

THE *Statesman* remarks:—"It has often been said that the Government would encourage the paper industry of India if suitable paper could be made, and that supplies are all purchased from home because Indian paper is so inferior in quality. It is quite true that India cannot at present make that class of paper which is affected by Government officials, but it could make a paper which would be quite good enough for most practical purposes if the official idea of the article was not so lofty. A Government servant cannot have the honour to be without a sheet of foolscap of the richest cream-laid paper, and an immense envelope. This ought to be changed, and if it were, India could make a paper which would suffice for a great deal of Government work. This abuse of good paper will never come to an end until the present system of 'service' is abolished. Let every Government letter which is carried by the Postal Department be paid for at the usual rate, and it will then be seen how much each department is costing in postage and stationery; and besides, the Postal Department will then for the first time be able to make a true return of its business and earnings.

THE Talookdars of Oudh are very anxious that the Viceroy should visit Lucknow, and have sent him a pressing invitation, in which they state:—"Opportunity was given to us by almost every predecessor of your Excellency to lay before him in person our thoughts, our feelings, and our wants. We anxiously pray that a similar opportunity may be afforded to us for assuring your Excellency that our rights and dignity as Talookdars have been upheld, and that we have been maintained in that position of consideration and dignity which Lord Canning's Government contemplated conferring upon us. It is a solemn and pleasing duty we owe to our Sovereign to convey to her through her high and trusted representative our heartfelt loyalty and gratitude. All classes of people in India entertain sincere feelings of respect and esteem for your Excellency, and are deeply indebted to your Excellency for the inauguration of numerous administrative reforms." There does not appear to be much chance of the Viceroy paying Lucknow a visit just at present.

WHAT will the editor of the *Bombay Guardian* say to the following paragraph in the *World*?—"The success of Messrs. Moody and Sankey and of 'General' Booth's Salvation Army is due to the fact that they provided a dull and weary class of the community, incapable of appreciating intellectual pleasures, with a new amusement. The Americans worked on a system which, indeed, does not attempt to disguise this. The exhortations of the brother who talks are so constructed as to treat the Gospel as much as possible from the excruciatingly comic point of view. The hymns of the brother who is musical, and not rhetorical, are, like all our music-hall melodies, so constructed that the words mean as little as possible, and attention is concentrated on the tune, which is pretty, catching, and full of what the Scotch call 'lilt' and liveliness. To people who are tired of the funereal psalmody of the orthodox kind, and of the old style of sermons, and who, if they dare enter music-halls, are perhaps a little weary of their stale monotony also, a sermon full of jokes, relieved by hymns with rattling choruses, yields a most fresh, and, therefore, piquant diversion. In the case of the Salvation Army 'General' Booth, its founder, had, besides these points, another in his favour. The lower orders in England have strong theatrical instincts, and are fond of all kinds of tawdry pageantry and masquerade. To these instincts and prepossessions 'General' Booth appealed, just as did the temperance societies when they suddenly began to disport themselves in the shabby cast-off plumes of Masonic mummery. He formed a band of disciples, and called them an 'army.' He gave them uniforms and 'ranks' and 'titles', and what will not the British cad do even to have the most shadowy right to wear a uniform, hold a rank, or sport a title, which, whatever may be itsleast signifies that he is 'somebody'?"

No doubt there is a certain amount of truth in this view of the matter, but it would be a great mistake to suppose that it is the whole truth. "General" Booth, who once prayed for the present writer with great fervour, and then called upon all and sundry to "crush the devil's head," stamping desperately with his heel on the imaginary head of the metaphorical devil, is a man of very considerable rhetorical power and he does undoubtedly possess the faculty of evoking the enthusiasm of a certain unsophisticated class of minds. In another age he would have a very real army of fanatics at his command, and he would smite the Canaanites hip and thigh. It is not mere vanity which he appeals to, but to a religious sentiment, the strength of which caused even the observation of those who only regard the externals of movements of the kind. The truth is, the power of fairly appreciating the nature and the intensity of the religious moods of others is one of the rarest of gifts.

MR. CYRUS W. FIELD gives rather a startling account of the legal expenses of the Manhattan Company. When he began to overhaul the accounts after the appointment of receivers, he was surprised to find how rapidly all expenses increased in June and July last, but on further examination found it was the law bills which accounted for it. In June these amounted to over $23,000, and in July to over $43,000, and in the preceding year to $150,000. He says he has a complete list of the recipients of this money, and means to "prosecute" every one of them, but will not publish their names till the cases come into court. But how he will bring a lawyer to justice for making a high charge and receiving the money from his client, is hard to see. It will be the more difficult in this case because his brother's firm is one of the counsel, if not the leading counsel, of the company, and very active in the conduct of its litigation. It may be that the absence of the head of the firm in Europe may exempt him from responsibility for these recent bills, but he ought to have left instructions with his partners to be easy with the Manhattan Company.

"ATLAS" of the *World* says:—"Some big cheques were flying about Newmarket and, amongst others, John Osborne, I hear, was presented with one for *a hundred thousand pounds!* The donor was a large winner over the Cesarewitch, who subsequently dispensed his paper broadcast, and increased his stud at Tom Brown's by giving Mr. W. Blenkiron 1,500 guineas for a yearling filly by Scottish Chief out of Hilda. Everybody has heard of the 3,000*l.* Johnny Daley received for winning the Derby on Hermit, and of the 'thousand to nothing' Archer and Constable were put on for the Cesarewitch and Cambridgeshire by the owner of Rosebery. But even the latter sum was eclipsed by the 3,000*l.*" W. Macdonald received for riding Foxhall Judge, therefore, the astonishment of the staid, steady "Pusher," who rarely has more than a 'couple' on a 'good thing,' when he came in for such a windfall for riding only the second in the Cesarewitch. Some people's heads appear to be easily turned.

ACCORDING to a report which has reached the Cape Colony, Lady Avonmore, better known as Mrs. Theresa Yelverton, has died at Pietermaritzburg of paralysis. The profound interest which this lady's case excited in the public mind many years ago will still be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers. During the last four or five years she has travelled much in South Africa, where her fortunes have been of a somewhat chequered character. She took a great interest in the death of Prince Louis Napoleon, and when the Empress Eugenie visited Zululand followed in her wake. For many months past, however, the deceased lady has lived in comparative obscurity.

LANDING FROM THE MAIL STEAMERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the days of the old Sumatra are numbered, it would be cruel to saddle the P. and O. Company with her blemishes, as the confusion on board of her on Wednesday evening was simply terrific. I will content myself with trying, in as few words as possible, to suggest certain improvements which I feel certain the present courteous and energetic Superintendent will not be displeased to have brought to his notice.

Premising that the landing of passengers on the Apollo-bunder is a great boon we owe him, I will proceed to mention our wants.

1. A list of the passengers hung up conspicuously. If alphabetically arranged, so much in favour of the decks being cleared more rapidly.

2. A quartermaster to order up the boats as required. It is quite cruel to the passengers, particularly ladies, to have to hop over boats six or eight deep. True, we have our "hubbies," in view; but then, again, we have the sea between us, and all ladies are not endowed with sea legs.

Under existing (dis) arrangements one's hand kit gets put into half a dozen boats, for no sooner is everything put safely into one boat then the crew of another and a third distribute it amongst half a dozen boats until it is everywhere but in the right place; so that the confusion on board is worse than quadrupled by the confusion in landing.

MRS. SPINK.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon-road, London.

ENGLISH MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 21.

THE most important military news is that in addition to the two battalions of the line sent over to Ireland, the battalion of the Grenadier Guards stationed at Windsor has received orders to be in readiness for the same destination. It is even asserted that the authorities are prepared, if necessary, to despatch a complete *corps d'armée* to the disaffected island, but that Sir Thomas Steele declared that such a measure was unnecessary. Another rumour is that it was suggested in the Cabinet that Ireland should be placed under martial law, or that numerous arrests should be made, and that Mr. Forster begged that the latter plan should be tried first. I learn that the authorities have had great trouble with regiments ordered to, or expecting to be ordered to, Ireland. I am told that from such regiments large numbers of men desert, not from dislike to the Army, or disloyalty, but because of the nature of the duty which they are expected to perform. They naturally do not like being subjected to the insults and stones of the scoundrels who espouse Parnell's cause, without being permitted to defend themselves. Neither do they like being continually harassed by being confined to barracks and sent on fatiguing expeditions for no purpose. There are symptoms, however, of a little vigour being likely to be shown by Government, and already the Scots Greys have been allowed to charge the Dublin roughs.

Aldershot is popularly considered a camp of instruction where the latest tactics are tried and practised, and the division stationed there a model for the rest of the Army. It is therefore almost inconceivable that on the occasion of the Duke's autumn visit to the camp the following incident should have taken place:—Sir F. Fitz-Wygram with a strong force held the high ground which ends at the Farnham-road with Caesar's camp. The Duke of Connaught, with two brigades of infantry and a proportion of cavalry and artillery, was to advance from the canal and try to carry the heights in question. As most of my readers know, guns placed on the high ground above mentioned can search out almost all the ground lying between the canal and the position till cover is obtained from the plantations about the water-works. Nevertheless, under a heavy fire from the guns of Sir F. Fitz-Wygram, the Duke of Connaught advanced from the canal with his two brigades of infantry in lines and columns! It is almost inconceivable that such a formation, under such circumstances, should have been adopted, and still more inconceivable that the Commander-in-Chief should not have publicly expressed his displeasure at his Royal cousin's disposition.

Truth this week contains a very pungent paragraph on a subject to which I have repeatedly drawn attention in the Press, viz., the furnishing of officers' barrack rooms. It might have gone further, and called for furnishing mess and ante-rooms. Regiments in this country are continually being moved about at short intervals, and this is especially the case at the present moment. It is most important that a regiment should be mobile, *i. e.*, able to move at a day's notice from one station to another without hurry and bustle. This cannot be accomplished when officers are necessarily encumbered with a quantity of furniture. The mess is even worse off in this particular than individual officers. Every officer's quarters should be furnished by Government with carpet-bed, washing-stand, decent tables and chairs, an arm-chair, book-shelves, curtains, chest-of-drawers, carpet, and rug. The mess and ante-rooms should be likewise suitably furnished, and proper glass, crockery, and cooking utensils should also be provided. The expense to Government would be slight, for the allowance for baggage might be largely diminished if the system which I suggest were adopted. Whilst on this subject I would put in a plea for the sergeants' mess and the married soldiers, who should be treated in the same way as the officers. The saving to officers, sergeants, and married men would be substantial, and the addition to their comfort considerable.

It is said that the new territorial titles of regiments are found to give so much trouble, to cause so much confusion, that Mr. Childers is thinking of reverting to the old numbers. I fear that there is no chance of his taking so wise a step. There is, however, good reason why he should. Officers and men still cling fondly to their old numbers and titles, and the *Gazette* and official announcements are almost unintelligible.

The committee on machine guns have been most unfair to the Nordenfeldt, throwing every sort of obstacle in its way. In spite of this treatment, it proved itself unmistakeably the best machinegun under trial. Nevertheless it has not been recommended for adoption. The fact is Sir John Adye and General Campbell influence the War Office in such a manner that they are as regards ordnance matters perfectly absolute. Now the Artillery, besides their conservative nature and stolid opposition to everything which is not invented by a member of the corps, are afraid that the adoption of machine guns would to a certain extent diminish the importance of field guns. It is to be hoped that the question will come up in Parliament, for we cannot afford to allow our military efficiency to be sacrificed to the prejudices of a clique of gunners.

I am happy to learn that Sir Henry Havelock Allan is improving; but his attack was a serious one and it is not his first.

The Middlesex magistrates, when granting licences to music-halls a few days ago, were, at the instigation of Major Lyon and Colonel Freemantle, down on Mr. Villiers, the proprietor of the Pavilion Music-hall, on account of some of his people, nine months ago, having refused a colour-sergeant admission to the stalls because he was in uniform. Mr. Villiers made very lame excuses, and protested that this sort of thing had not happened since, and would not happen again. He was, however, only granted a licence after signing an ample apology to the colour-sergeant, and promising that no difference should in future be made between civilians and men of the Army and Navy.

The French Army, as I have mentioned in previous letters, is in a very bad way. The sanitary and commissariat arrangements in Tunis are very bad, and what is worse, it seems that implicit confidence cannot be placed in the readiness of the troops in Paris to act vigorously against the mob, if called on to do so. The French officers, owing to the little care they bestow on the comfort of their men, their short service, and the little *esprit de corps* which exists, possess but slight influence over their men. A French soldier spends only forty months with the colours, and the men are consequently continually being renewed. The officers also are being frequently transferred on promotion. Thus the majority of the field officers and captains may have only spent on an average two or three years in the regiment; and the feeling of individual pride in a regiment, and the traditional feeling between officers and men who have often grown up, as it were, together, which have hitherto been found in the English Army, do not exist in the French Army.

The *Morning Post* had a few days ago an article on mounted infantry, strongly urging the formation of such a corps in our Army. I am, as you know, a strong advocate of it. Yet because of old traditions, and the fact that this description of force has found no favour on the Continent, and also on account of the expense, I fear it will be some time before this desirable innovation will be adopted by us—adopted eventually, however, I venture to predict it will be.

Mr. Childers is gallivanting about from one garrison to another, accompanied by Sir John Adye, just as if he were Commander-in-Chief. This is most indecent, but he has shown unmistakeable symptoms of seeking to encroach on the Duke of Cambridge's province, and dealing with matters of which he must be profoundly ignorant.

The Americans have just celebrated the centenary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown. I must say that they have shown great good feeling towards us, and have done their utmost to spare our susceptibilities. We need not, however, under any circumstances be sore about the matter, for had it not been for the assistance of the French Lord Cornwallis would never have been compelled to surrender.

In last Monday's *Times* appeared a survey of the Continental manœuvres. I believe the author is Colonel C. Brackenbury. It is an able piece of writing, and for the benefit of those who may not read it I shall touch on one or two points. The writer says that, comparing the peace Armies of the Continent with our Army, the latter is superior in size and soldierlike appearance. I believe this statement to be true; but the writer has omitted to show that in constitution and endurance our men are inferior to foreign soldiers, for the simple reason that abroad a soldier does not "join the column" till over 21 years of age. In fact, he is generally nearer 21½ years than 21, and sometimes close on 22. Continental soldiers quit the drill square as men, while ours long after they are supposed to be trained soldiers are often boys under 20. The Prussian cavalry are not making as much progress as the other two arms. The Austrian cavalry, on the other hand, are making great progress, are very efficient, and ride, individually, splendidly. An Austrian regiment is trained to take a fence in line preparatory to a charge, without materially losing the dressing. In none of the Continental armies has there been, apparently, practised at the manœuvres operations of dismounted cavalry. The Austrian artillery are, we are told, the mentors of the Prussians. The latter have improved this arm, but the Austrians still retain their superiority. The Austrians, by the way, have been practising a novel mode of cavalry attack. The writer in the *Times* says that in order to bring every sabre into action at the same time and make the greatest possible use of the horse artillery, the present Inspector-General of Cavalry "has conceived the idea of delivering flank attacks with two out of the three divisions into which the cavalry command is divided, and of leaving the frontal attack for the third." The flank bodies no longer hang back till the frontal attack has been made, but all three bodies attack simultaneously. He seems to think that this is rather a risky plan, and in case of defeat likely to endanger the loss of the guns. I do not think so. The artillery would probably not advance more than 1,000 yards to the infantry at the closest, and as soon as the cavalry closed the front of the battery the latter might limber up and retire steadily two or three hundred yards, so as to be prepared to gallop off if the cavalry were defeated. By so doing they would have nothing to fear from the enemy's infantry. If a body of the enemy's cavalry were in the neighbourhood, a body of cavalry might be drawn up under cover, if possible, some 400 to 600 yards in rear of the battery, so as to protect the latter, and also their own routed cavalry if necessary. When cavalry attack cavalry there ought to be, of course, a second and third line. When, however, cavalry attack infantry alone a second line is not needed. Hitherto it has been too much the fashion to adopt the same formation for the attack on cavalry as on infantry. This is a mistake. The writer in the *Times* says that the French use their reserves well and push their guns well to the front. My recent experience is that they do precisely the reverse, keeping both reserve and guns too far to the rear.

ON THE SIND FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JACOBABAD, NOV. 5.

HERE in Jacobabad it is beginning to get very cool and enjoyable, and it is to be hoped that before long fever, which for the last month has been attacking both European and native, will disappear. So bad has the fever been, that it is most difficult to get one's wants attended to. You send for a *durzi*—he has fever; you want an alteration made in your house—the contractor is suffering from the same malady; you give a dinner, and as sure as fate your cook or your butler is *hors de combat*. A few days since I armed myself with the necessary number of cards, and proceeded to make a round of visits, but found that out of the ten or twelve ladies the station boasts only two were visible on account of fever. With the natives the case is almost worse than with Europeans, and the admittances into hospital have greatly increased. The 3rd Beloochis have been placed in camp,—not a very wise proceeding, considering that the greater portion of that regiment are recruits only very recently enlisted, and consequently as yet ill clad; and when the thermometer goes down during the night, as it does here, to 39° or 40°, one requires a fair amount of warm bedding.

The races, which usually come off here in Christmas week, form the chief topic of conversation, but as yet the entries for the different events are not being made very rapidly. A great difference has come over this pretty but rather dull little station during the last month, and it is now unusual to meet two or even three ladies in the course of an evening's ride.

The sentence of a court-martial on a duffadar of the 3rd Sind Horse has just been made public. His crime was, by no means a slight one, and he will have to pay for it by undergoing five years' imprisonment. It appears that this man was placed in arrest by a native officer, and that while so in arrest he sent to ask this native officer to go to his house and make arrangements for the removal of his wife and family to their home. The native officer, suspecting nothing, went, but met with a warm reception, receiving from the duffadar several severe cuts on the head and a broken arm. The prisoner's conduct and language were so gross and insulting when brought before the court-martial, that the president deemed it necessary to stop the proceedings and telegraph for instructions.

Yesterday was the chief day of the great Mussulman festival called the Bake Eed, and many were the innocent sheep that breathed their last to afford mutton for this annual feast, and skins to form posteens for the poor. The feast comes opportunely, for the good Mussulman is exhorted to kill as many sheep as he can afford, and to give the skins after having had them made into coats to the poor—and they will sadly want them in the course of another fortnight. *Apropos* of mutton, we who go through the heat and inconveniences of Sind certainly score off you downcountry-people in the matter of mutton, the mutton here being almost equal to that of the old country.

Colonel Trevor, who only returned a few weeks ago to take up his appointment of Commissioner, is again leaving us, as he has received orders to proceed to Calcutta, in connection with the inquiry into the Afghan Commissariat Swindle.

Pig-sticking seems to be getting worse and worse here, and before the cold weather is over will, I fear, be entirely abandoned on account of blank days. At first the early riser was rewarded by plenty of sport, but the pigs are getting more wary now, and the rideable country being limited, it is not difficult for them to evade their persecutors. Shooting also is bad, the water having been cut off, and the sandgrouse have to content with a very poor bag.

The Commander-in-Chief is expected here on the 17th, and will probably remain for a couple of days, when he will proceed to inspect the outposts, including Sibi.

Not to be behind the fashionable world, we have lately had our little elopement case. The other day a young lady, the sister-in-law of a native officer, being tired of single blessedness, decamped in company with a sycc, and not having come into property, as was the case in the recent elopement in England, this young person appropriated all the valuable belongings of her brother-in-law. The police were soon on the track, and within twelve hours the guilty parties were on their way back to Jacobabad. The girl declares she was drugged; at any rate this has not yet been made clear.

AHMEDNAGAR NOTES.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AHMEDNAGAR, NOV. 5.

THE European battery of artillery, *en route* to Nusseerabad, will remain here a week or so for the annual practice. The detachment (two companies) of the Rifle Brigade from Satara will rejoin the regimental head-quarters at this station on being relieved.

Among the four warrant officers of the Commissarias Department who served in Afghanistan is Sub-Conductor Nelson of this station (now in Europe), who has been promoted to Deputy Commissary) and is highly recommended for a Lieutenancy. It is a crying shame that none of the hardworking subs of the P. W. D., who worked as hard as any combatant, have not received any kind of recognition for their very valuable services in the field.

The weather, though on the whole cool and pleasant, is intensely hot during some portions of the day. To-day there has been a slight shower of rain at Manmar.

The American Mission services ended on the 30th ult. very successfully.

Mr. Hallum, Ex. Engineer of the D. and M. State Railway, is now on duty at Satara, looking up the best route for the proposed railway. Mr. Hallum goes on furlough in April next. All the station bungalows on the D. and M. State Railway will be completed a few months hence, when the entire line will be made over to the G. I. P. Railway.

THE HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIR C. GOUGH, V. C., commanding this force, will, it is announced, proceed on a tour of inspection on or about the end of the current month, inspecting the troops at Ellichpur, Hingolee, and Aurangabad. Captain Kennedy (10th Foot), A. A. General H. C., will accompany the General; after which Captain Kennedy, I learn, vacates. Captain Kirkwood, W. Q., and second in command (officiating) 6th Infantry H. C., is now in Poona, undergoing "garrison instruction." Major Cummins and Lieut. Knox, 4th Cavalry H. C., at Aurangabad, having returned from furlough. Lieutenants Meade and Johnstone will be transferred to other cavalry corps where subalterns are much wanted. At no distant date the Commandantship of the 4th Infantry H. C. (Colonel Pedder), Jalna, will become vacant, and it is expected that the second in command (Lieut. Col. Way) will now receive his just dues. The present officiating Commandant (Lieut. Col. Justice) of the 6th Infantry H. C. will be made permanent *vice* Colonel E. Dun (now in Australia), who retires on the 9th proximo. If I may hazard a guess, Captain Kirkwood will become the next Assistant Adjutant General H. C. It is said that the military garrison of Hingolee will be abolished, and a portion of the troops will be sent to Akola to utilize the barracks at that station. I doubt this, as General Wright, C. B., ex-Commandant of the H. C. troops, strongly advocated the doing away with Jalna (40 miles from Aurungabad) as a military station. Sir C. Gough has this latter point under consideration too, as I am in a position to know.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS'S CATHEDRAL.

22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 13.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

11 a.m.—Matins and Sermon and second celebration of the Holy Communion. Hymns 197 and 318.

5-30 p.m.—Litany.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 290, 12, and 287.

WEDNESDAY, 16TH NOVEMBER.

8-15 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

THURSDAY, 17TH NOVEMBER.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

Daily Prayers this morning at 7 o'clock and in the evening at a quarter to 7 o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

22ND SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, NOVEMBER 13.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 291 and 217.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 274, 260 and 186.

The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

WEEK-DAY.—Thursday, 6-30 p.m., lecture.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service ill be held to-morrow (Sunday) morning at 11 o'clock on board the barque Glen Caladh. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Captains, officers, and seamen, are cordially invited to attend. A launch for friends from shore will leave Sassoon Dock at 10-45, Arthur-Bunder at 10-25 and the Apollo-bunder at 10-35 a.m.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

AFLOAT.

There will be divine service on board the I. G. Hulk Semiramis to-morrow, Sunday, at 11 a.m., in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home at 4-30 p.m.; and at Prince's Dock, on board the s.s. Clan Stuart, at 6-30 p.m. Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend these services. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

R. F. WINTER, Harbour Chaplain.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending Nov. 5, 1881.

Open 1,439½ miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	1,35,743	0	0
Merchandize	5,06,101	0	0
Electric Telegraph	8,128	0	0
Total Rs.	6,50,975	0	0
Corresponding week last year, open 1,268½ miles ..... Total Rs.	3,41,362	0	0
Increase	3,09,613	0	0

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Volunteer Parade, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Kellar, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 10th:—Arrow (s), from Mandvie. Yesterday:—Calder (s) and Henry Balkow (s), P. Gulf; Chindwara (s), Calcutta; Acacia (s), Suez.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Calcutta (s), to K. Coast and Kurrachee; Corinth (s), Liverpool; Macedon, Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rossmore and Acacia entered, and the Sarah Ann left, the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Singapore, and Hongkong per extra s. s. Geelong will be closed at the General Post-Office to-day at 10 a.m.

A DISCLAIMER.—Mr. Frank Steuart of 3, Bell-lane, Fort, writes: "I am not the Frank Stewart mentioned by you in your issue of the 9th inst. as having had money dealings with a Marwaree."

THE WEATHER.—All along the G. I. P. R. line (Khandeish and Berar) slight showers of rain fell between the 5th and 8th instant. Since then there has been a change in the weather.

DAMAUN.—Senhor Antonio N. Ferreira, lately Judge of Damaun, who has been transferred to Ilhas (Goa), received enthusiastic demonstrations from the people of Damaun before he left that province to join his new appointment.

SALARIES AT GOA.—The *Cruz* of Goa is astounded at the annual salary of 36,000 xerofins which Senhor Xavier Cordeiro, the Chief Engineer for the Goa Railway, is to receive, the amount being equal to the pay of the Governor-General of Goa.

AURANGABAD.—A correspondent writes:—"Heavy showers of rain fell on the 5th instant. Since then the sky has been overcast with dark clouds, and slight drizzling rain has fallen occasionally. A fashionable marriage is to come off next month: the bridegroom being an officer at Poona."

BROACH COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY.—At a meeting of the company held yesterday afternoon the resignation of two of the directors, Mr. J. G. Smith and Mr. Jairaj Makunji, was accepted, and in their place were elected Messrs. Dinshaw Framjee Wadia and Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee Shroff.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Bhai Gopinath was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, on three separate charges, of theft in respect of a silver ornament and brass and copper utensils of the collective value of Rs. 13, belonging to three persons. Being an old offender, he was sentenced to an accumulated term of fifteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the Morgue Cammateepoora, on the body of a Hindu woman named Sujjee, aged seventeen years, who committed suicide by drowning herself in a well situated on the Sewree-road, while suffering from fever. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a well.

EXTORTION BY RAILWAY POLICEMEN.—Gunnoo Wittoo, G. I. P. Railway Police constable, and Shaik Ali Ebrahim, a havildar of the same police, were, yesterday brought up on remand and charged before Mr. P. Ryan with extorting Rs. 40 from Babajee Gungajee, a pointsman in the service of the G. I. P. Railway Company, on the 5th ultimo. The prisoners were convicted upon the evidence adduced, and each sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE IMPRISONED MAHARAJ.—Vrajeshji Maharaj is reported by the correspondent of a vernacular journal to be suffering from ill-health. The main cause of his illness is said to be the food supplied to him in jail, which is not suitable to his state of health. The Maharaj is at present an inmate of the Rajcote jail, and the physician in charge there has, says the writer, recommended that he should be removed to another place.

THE FAMINE INSURANCE FUND.—The utilization of the Famine Fund to reduce the public debt of India is a measure which on the whole meets with the approval of the *Akhbare-Soudagar*. The paper does not commend it as a prudent, however, for it considers it bad policy to tax the people for one object and apply the amount levied to another. But considering the motives which dictated the new measure, and seeing that the use to which the balance of the Famine Funds is now put was unpremeditated, the journal has no hesitation in acquiescing in the arrangement.

ALLEGED ASSAULT.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court Mr. W. B. Green, of the Apollo-bunder refreshment rooms, appeared before Mr. C. P. Cooper to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by John P. Fernandes, a servant of the refreshment rooms. Mr. Hore, of Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the defendant. Mr. Hore said that the complainant was quarrelling with the other servants of the establishment, and on being requested to leave the premises became impudent, on which Mr. Green simply gave him a push, and ordered him out. His Worship, after hearing the case, discharged the defendant.

A NATIVE VIEW OF BARODA AFFAIRS.—Judging from popular opinion, the *Bombay Samachar* concludes that the present administration of Baroda is not so beneficent as it might be, and as the high talent and enormous expense with which it is identified would lead one to expect. It is true that the Baroda atrocities of Malhar Rao's reign are now entirely unknown; but then that reign was so notoriously tyrannical, that any other rule is bound to show itself better by comparison. But the *Samachar* has doubts whether, taken as a whole, the present administration is better even than that of Malhar Rao; for despite the oppression that then prevailed in the capital, the rest of the Gaekwar dominion was governed by men who knew the wants of the people and endeavoured to meet them; whereas, in the present *régime*, a want of knowledge of the necessities of the subjects and a want of sympathy with their feelings, give cause for dissatisfaction, which, the *Samachar* hopes, there will be a chance to remove when the *gadee* is restored to native rule.

BOMBAY TOWN COUNCIL.

AT the weekly meeting of the Council held yesterday, there were present:—Dr. Cook, chairman, Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I., Captain Morland, Dr. Pinkerton, the Hon'ble Rao Saheb V. N. Mandlik, C. S. I., Messrs. Nowrozjee Furdonjee, Raghunath N. Khote, Muncherjee N. Banajee, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and Rahimtoola M. Sayani.

CAMATEEPOORA DRAINAGE WORKS.

Sanction was asked to the payment

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND,
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Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL, Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Gymkhana and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool.

TOURISTS HOTEL,
KHANDALLA.

CLARENDON HOTEL,
POONA.

VISITORS will find first class accommodation at the above hotels. For further particulars apply to the respective managers on the premises.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

BASS & CO.'S PALE ALE.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—
HOGSHEADS ..... Rs. 78
KILDERKINS ..... „ 30
Special rates for regular customers.

LYON & Co.,
Sole Agents for Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, Limited.
NOTE.—This advertisement appears only on Saturday

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

	Per Doz. Quarts.	Per 2 Doz. Pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	Rs. 36	Rs. 38 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ ..	60 0
Sparkling Moselle	„ 28	„ 30 0
STILL HOCKS.		
From S. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, AYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16	Rs. 19 8
Deidesheimer	„ 17	„ 20 8
Geisenheimer	„ 18	„ 21 8
Steinwein	„ 22 0	„ ..
Ruedesheimer	„ 26 12	„ ..
Marcobrunner	„ 30 8	„ 35 8
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 8	„ ..
*BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s **2 star Brandy	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Hogeo's Brandy ***3 stars	„ 32 0	
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALAHESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	„ ..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	„ ..
From MONTHEUIL FRANC FILS AINE, BO		EAUX.
Chateau Labranche	Rs. 22	Rs. 24 0
Chateau Larose	„ 22	„ 24 0
Chateau Divian	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
Chateau d'Uzan	„ 22 0	„ ..
Chateau des Tours	„ 22 0	„ 24 0
BEER.		
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE (½ doz. qts.)		Rs. 5 4
Do. do. (1 doz. pints)		„ 3 4
COPENHAGEN PALE ALE ..... (1 doz. qts.)		„ 5 8
MUNICH EXPORT BEER, from the brewery of Count Pappinheim, at ..... (per doz.)		„ 7 0
SUNDRIES.		
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants .... Rs	0	Rs. 27 0
John Walker and Son's Old Highland Whiskey ..... „	24	..

Quotation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.
Bombay, 7th October, 1881.

CARLTON WHISKEY
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
11 years old. 5 years old.
36 Rupees. 30 Rupees.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.
The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.
CARLTON CLUB, 1875, December 20.
MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.
GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.
It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.
CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.
For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.
SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

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All descriptions of Goods are supplied a Co-operative Store prices for Cash by
HENRY S. KING & CO.,
65, CORNHILL, LONDON,
whose new illustrated
CASH PRICE LIST
will be sent post free on application, or may be obtained from KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or KING, HAMILTON & Co., Calcutta.

FOR SALE, MESSRS. CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S GUN-POWDER, &c.

Loose Blasting Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.	Rs. 9-0	per keg.	
Do. F	do.	„ 12-0	do.
Do. FF	do.	„ 12-8	do.
Do. FFF	do.	„ 13-0	per case.
1 lb. tins F	in cases of 25 lbs.	„ 10-8	per doz lb.
Do. FF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do. FFF	do.	„ 12-0	do.
1 lb. tins F	do.	„ 9-8	do.
Do. FF	do.	„ 10-0	do.
Do. FFF	do.	„ 11-0	do.
Do. A W I American	do.	„ 18-0	do.
Do. U S Rifle	do.	„ 24-0	do.
Do. No. 6 Canister	do.	„ 13-0	per case.

TOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Apollo Street y 12, 1881. Sole Agents.

H. J. MEYERS AND CO.'S
CELEBRATED INDIAN TEAS
Procurable from
SORABJEE CURSETJEE JEWELLER,
Sole Agent in
BOMBAY,
65, Breach Candy Road.
Send for a price-list.

NOTICE.
BHAVNAGAR GONDAL RAILWAY.
TENDER FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES FOR THE YEAR 1882.

TENDERS are invited for the Supply of CONSUMABLE STORES required for the Bhavnagar Gondal Railway from the 1st January to 31st December, 1882.
Application for Specification and conditions of Contract to be made to the Storekeeper, B. G. Railway, Ghadecni.
Tenders should be addressed to the Manager, B. G. Railway, Ghadecni, and should be superscribed "Tenders for the annual Supply of Consumable Stores," under sealed covers on the prescribed forms, and should be delivered at the Manager's Office by noon on 1st December, 1881.
JOHN BLACKWELL,
Storekeeper, B. G. Railway.
Ghadecni, 8th October, 1881.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, the celebrated "NINE ELMS" brand PORTLAND CEMENT, very strong and adhesive, in 400 lbs. casks. Price Rs. 9 per cask.
WARDEN & Co.
35, Meadow Street, Fort.

STRYCHNIDINE!
ACTS as a "SPECIFIC" for Nervous Debility, General Debility, Anæmia, Hepatic or Splenic Hypertrophy, Chronic Indigestion, Loss of Energy, Neuralgia, Loss of Virile Powers, Nervous Prostration from overwork, Melancholia, Lassitude, Hysteria, Impaired Memory, &c., &c.
CURE GUARANTEED.
Per bottle, Rs. 4; Packing, As. 4; Per doz., Rs. 40.
W. ROODER & Co., Chemists, Calcutta.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORM-TABLETS.
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS, it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

P. GRANT & SON,
SADDLERS
AND
HARNESS-MAKERS,
31, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, [single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

TIGERS!
TIGERS!
TIGERS!
£100 EACH for every animal delivered in good condition, from 12 months old upwards; younger ones at less price.
W. JAMRACH, Stoke Newington, London,
Importer of 500 Tigers since 1860.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.
No. 6, Hummum Street.
MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.
Messrs. D. and Co. have endeavoured to meet the wishes of purchasers by making very large reductions in the former prices.
Palaces, durbars, and private houses elegantly furnished and decorated at moderate charges.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.
IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES,
AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM.
Has no equal
AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY—
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
Pir Market near Jumma Musjid

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold only in packets, labelled:—
JAMES EPPS & Co.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMIST
LONDON.
Also—EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE, for Afternoon use

THE IMPERIAL COTTON MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
TO BE REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT OF 1866, WHEREBY EACH SHAREHOLDER'S LIABILITY IS LIMITED TO THE AMOUNT FOR WHICH HE HAS SUBSCRIBED.
CAPITAL Rs. 4,50,000
IN 900 SHARES OF Rs. 500 EACH,
WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
PAYMENT:—Rs. 50 ON ALLOTMENT, AND THE REMAINDER BY CALLS OF Rs. 50 AT INTERVALS OF NOT LESS THAN TWO MONTHS.
INTEREST AT 6 PER CENT. WILL BE ALLOWED ON ALL CALLS PAID IN ADVANCE.
PROVISIONAL DIRECTORS:
R. VALENTINE REID, Esq.
BYRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE SERVAI, Esq., Member of Local Committee, Anglo-Indian Spinning and Weaving Co., Limited.
JOHN CRUDDAS, Esq., Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Iron Works and Metal Mart.
R. HYDE CHEETHAM, Esq., late of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton and Co., Merchant.
HEMRAJ LUKHMIDAS, Esq., Merchant.
D. MACFADYEN, Esq., Merchant.
BANKERS:
THE BANK OF BOMBAY.
SOLICITORS:
Messrs. CHALK AND WALKER.
SECRETARIES AND AGENTS:
Messrs. R. HYDE CHEETHAM AND Co.,
9, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

ABRIDGED PROSPECTUS.
THE object of the Company is to build a Mill in Bombay for the Spinning and Weaving of Cotton. The above Capital will be sufficient for a mill of about 14,000 Spindles, with preparation machinery, engines and boilers, and all necessaries and accessories.
No Allotment of Shares will be made unless the whole of the Capital is subscribed.
Prospectuses and Forms of Application for Shares may be obtained from the Bankers, the Solicitors, or the Agents of the Company.
The Memorandum and Articles of Association can be seen at the Office of the Agents or the Solicitors.
9, Hummum Street, Bombay, Oct. 1, 1881.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE,
CABINET MAKER & GENERAL MERCHANT,
KALBADAVIE ROAD,
BOMBAY,
BEGS to invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to his large stock of Carved and Plain Blackwood, Teakwood, Ebonywood, and Gold Gilt furniture, for Drawing-room, Library, Dining-room, 42ed-room, Messes, Camps, Clubs, &c., &c.
SATIN CRETONNE.
Just unpacked a consignment of SATIN CRETONNE of VARIETY of LATEST PATTERNS.
BEDSTEADS.
Iron Bedsteads, Babies' Cots, Cradles, Folding Bedsteads for Travellers, Iron Stretcher Beds of all sizes, Brass Canopies; Children's Cots and Cradles; Half Tents, Wooden and Zinc; Heat Bath Tubs; Portable Bath Tubs with covers, lock and key; Foot Tubs and Cans; Tin Boxes of sizes; Bird Cages of all descriptions.
PERAMBULATORS.
Of one, two, and four seats; best Pictures on canvas in elegant gilt frames. Toilet Glasses in Blackwood, Mahogany, and Ebonywood Rocking Horses of all sizes.
CROCKERY.
Dinner Sets, white and gold, Breakfast Sets; washhand Jug and Basin Sets; Wine Coolers, Cut Tumblers, Wine and Beer Jugs, &c.
FURNITURE.
English Silks, Cretonnes, Chintzes, Reps, Damasks, Velvets, Gimps, Fringes, Cord, &c., of every colour and description; Carpets in Piles; Borders, and in pieces of sizes: Air Pillows and Mattrasses; Feather Pillows; Mattrasses (Cotton, Coir, of Horse-hair), made to sizes. Railway Rugs; Table Covers; Portmanteaux, Overland Chairs, &c.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE further begs to state that he will be glad to receive orders for making Furniture of every and any description, and according to any Indian, English or foreign designs of pattern sent to him with instructions.
J. N. undertakes gilding in Oil painting on Walls of Palaces or Durbar Halls or ornamenting Gardens in any part of India in the best approved style and design. He has also a large collection of different kinds of Wood in logs, such as English or Indian Teak, Blackwood, &c., for sale at his depot.
J. N. also undertakes to repair, reline, and polish Pianos, carefully all sorts of Furniture, &c., either at the residence of customers, or in his establishment, if forwarded.
The large patronage J. N. has been favoured with throughout this Presidency, and his having supplied from his establishment Furniture and Goods of various descriptions to a great number of European Ladies and Gentlemen, as well as to H. H. the Holkar of Indore, the Maharaja of Jeypore, the Begum of Bhopal, the Maharaja of Jodhpore, the Rais of Rutlam, the Princes of Kattywar, and many other Native Chiefs induces him to hope for continuance of public support.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MAKERS,
JEWELLERS,
GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS,
OPTICIANS,
AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S
FIELD-GLASSES, PEBBLE SPECTACLES AND EYE-GLASSES.
AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER'S
CELEBRATED SQUARE PIANOS.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

ZOEDONE ZOEDONE

A COOL SPARKLING DELICIOUS BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE Is Exhilarating, yet Non-alcoholic.
ZOEDONE May be taken continuously as a Substitute for Alcoholic Liquors with the most beneficial results.
ZOEDONE Will keep good after being opened, and retains its Sparkling Qualities to the last.
ZOEDONE May be drunk by persons of every age, and at all times.
ZOEDONE "Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."
William Foster, M. A. (Cantab), F. C. S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital. Sep. 1, 1881.

Dr. G. S. Ranking, Surgeon, Indian Medical Department, writes of it thus:—"I am of opinion that in 'Zoedone' is to be found a complete solution of the problem which has long exercised the minds of the medical profession in India, viz., the discovery of a beverage which shall assuage thirst, restore nervous waste, and, while being palatable, be also non-alcoholic. It is my firm conviction that if 'Zoedone' be introduced into India it will meet all the requirements of those who wish to restore their nervous systems without impairing their livers."
Price at Agents' Warehouses, at PORTS OF LANDING, Rs. 4 per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.
Any orders transmitted to the Company's Agents will meet with prompt attention.
Agents for the District are
Messrs. C. H. B. FORBES and Co., Bombay.
By order,
J. DURIE PATTULLO,
Secretary.
BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

WE are the only recognized Representatives of the Wine Trade *per se* in India.
We are also recognized Shippers on the London Market.
Our House in India was founded in 1842.
And in Europe in 1815.
Every description of both popular and suitable Wines for this climate may be obtained on the best terms from us as original Importers.
LONDON, BORDEAUX, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, AND LAHORE.

PATRONS:
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS.

PATRONS:
REGIMENTAL MESSES, THE PRINCIPAL LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

CASH. per doz. 2 doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a.	BORDEAUX.	CREDIT. Per Qts. Rs. a.	Case. Pts. Rs. a.
34 8 35 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton ... After Dinner	36 0	38 0
28 12 30 8	„ Rauan ... After Dinner	30 0	32 0
23 12 27 12	„ Palmer ... After Dinner	27 0	29 0
23 0 25 0	„ La Rose ... After Dinner	24 0	26 0
21 0 23 0	St. Julien ... After Dinner	22 0	24 0
17 4 19 4	Cantenac ... After Dinner	18 0	20 0
15 12 17 12	St. Estephe, a favourite	16 8	18 8
13 8 15 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast	14 0	16 0
15 12 17 12	Do. in Litre Bottles	16 8	18 8
9 4 12 0	PETIT MEDOC, bottled in Bombay	9 8	12 8
26 0 28 12	Sparkling Claret	27 0	30 0
24 0 25 12	Haut Sauternes, delicate flavour, Red	25 0	27 0
19 4 21 0	Sauterne (Barsac), light	20 0	22 0
15 8 ..	Graves	16 0	..
	BURGUNDY.		
33 0 34 12	Chambertin, the elite of Burgundies	34 8	36 8
26 12 28 12	Nuits or Corton, high-class Wine	28 0	30 0
22 8 24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended	23 8	25 8
19 4 21 0	Beaune, soft delicate flavour	20 0	22 0
26 12 28 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior	28 0	30 0
17 12 19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18 8	20 8
19 4 ..	Vermouth	20 0	..

CASH. Per doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a.	SHERRY.	CREDIT. Per doz. Qts. Rs. a.
38 12	Amontillado A. 1. rare old ... gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior ... black seal	38 8
32 12	Solera ...	30 8
28 4	Amoroso, superior ... black seal	29 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry black seal	28 8
23 0	Manzanilla, very pale, dry ... red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium ... yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry, pint	..
	PORT.	per doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a.
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine ... white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine, flavour, yellow seal	17 0
27 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior ... black seal	30 0
33 8	Madeira, excellent Wine ... red seal	34 0
		Per doz. Qts. Pts. Rs. a. Rs. a.
	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	38 0 ..
26 4	28 4 Invalid's full-bodied, gold capsule	27 8 29 8
22 0	23 0 Desert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature	23 0 24 0
19 4	21 0 An Excellent wine ... red seal	20 0 22 0
14 8	16 4 Spanish Port ...	15 0 17 0
23 0	.. St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine	24 0 ..
	LIQUEURS.	
49 0	51 0 Curaçao, Amsterdam, Orange, and White ...	51 0 53 4
7 0	.. Chartreuse, Green, per Bottle ...	7 4 ..
6 0	.. Do. Yellow „ ...	6 4 ..
71 12	Benedictine ...	75 0
51 4	55 0 Maraschino de Zara, best ...	53 8 57 8
47 8	Noyeau de Martinique ...	49 8 ..
38 12	Creme de Noyeau ...	38 8 ..
38 12	40 12 Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen	40 8 42 8
26 0	Orange Bitters, best ...	27 0 ..
30 12	.. "Kill the Crow" Bitters ...	32 0 ..
	27 8 Assorted Liqueurs, Choice ...	28 8

CHAMPAGNE.

55	8	58	8	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" "Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled ...
58	0	61	0	
51	8	57	4	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine ...
57	0	60	0	
33	0	..		WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 21 half-pints ...
34	8	..		
35	4	36	12	DE ST. MARCEAUX ...
36	8	38	8	
32	12	34	8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibesley's) light, particularly dry ...
34	0	36	0	
25	8	27	12	SAUMER, Fine Sparkling ...
26	8	28	8	
28	12	30	12	A. DE PAUL ...
30	0	32	0	

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs. a.		Per doz. Rs. a.
27 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy ...	28 0
29 8	White Capsule, delicate flavour ...	30 0
32 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale ...	34 0
37 8	Black Capsule, superior old, pale ...	39 0
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old ...	47 0
22 8	RUM, old Jamaica ...	23 8
20 8	fine "Pineapple" ...	27 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality ...	23 0
22 8	DRY GIN ...	23 8
22 4	FIELD'S Gin ...	23 0
16 10	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch ...	17 0
23 4	WHISKEY, Irish and Scotch, fine old, pure ...	24 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial ...	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best ...	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. a.
15 0	Cognac. ...	15 8
13 0	„ ...	13 8
11 4	„ ...	11 8
10 8	„ ...	10 12

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of Price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.
Empty Jars 1 Gal. ... Rs. 2 0 each.
Do. do. 2 „ ... „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ ... „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps, Rs. 4 each.

WHISKEY IN JARS—WOOD.

Rs. a.		Rs. a.
8 12	Irish and Scotch, Fine, Old, Pure per Im. Gall.	9 0
46 Gals. Hhds.	CLARET IN WOOD.	46 Gals. Hhds.
Rs. a.		Rs. a.
231 0	St. ESTEPHE ...	231 0
161 0	MEDOC ...	172 0

Of these we keep stock from October to March only.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

CASH.	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs. a.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs. a.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs. a.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs. a.
Manzanilla ...	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2

The Quarter Casks, Octaves, and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical. Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re. 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Price.
THREE months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.
Single-dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.
NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival, but not afterwards.
All Up-country Orders have PROMPT ATTENTION, and are executed the same day as received if possible.
☞ N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the railway receipt.
We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

NOTICE.
THIS ADVERTISEMENT APPEARS ONCE A WEEK.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. MANECKJEE COWASJEE TADIWALLA, of Morenas and Co.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE,
AUX VILLES DE FRANCE,
CHURCH GATE STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
PARIS, RUE MESLAY. BOMBAY. LYONS, PLACE D'HELVETIE.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CIE.,
MILLINERS, DRESS-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GLOVERS,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
LADY FERGUSSON.

The "Aux Villes de France" reputation is so widely known in the Bombay Presidency that commendation is unnecessary.
Meiffre, Neveu & Cie., after prolonged and careful attention in conjunction with their Continental Houses, have succeeded in providing their Constituents with all the
LATEST FRENCH NOVELTIES AND FASHIONS,
Both in Millinery and Dress-making.
THE MILLINERY AND DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENTS
Are under experienced first-class Assistants, and only the best workmanship is guaranteed.
PATTERNS SENT ON APPLICATION.
ORDERS PUNCTUALLY ATTENDED TO.
CHURCH GATE STREET, AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS.

FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CAMPAIGN KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, in white metal cases, are without doubt the best watches sold for this price in the world. They are in stock in open face, hunting, and half-hunting cases, in extra large, middle and smaller sizes. Price, Rs. 25, 30, 35, cash. 2 years' guarantee.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s CHEAP SILVER LEVER WATCHES, in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, are a striking illustration of the excellent results obtained by them in the manufacture of cheap watches. Price Rs. 25, 26, 27. One year's guarantee.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s RAILWAY WATCHES are unsurpassed in regard to solidity of construction, durability and correctness in time keeping. Price in metal case with key, Rs. 40, 50; keyless, Rs. 50; in fine silver case, with key, Rs. 50; keyless, Rs. 70. Guarantee 2 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA & Co.'s SILVER KEYLESS WATCHES, in open face hunting and half-hunting cases, can be confidently recommended not only for the really good quality of their works, but also for their handy size, the solidity of their cases, and their exceedingly neat appearance. Price, in open face cases, Rs. 40, 50; in hunting and half-hunting cases, Rs. 45, 50, 60.
Gold Chains made to order on the premises by an experienced English Chainmaker.

FAVRE, LEUBA AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

NOTICES.

ARRIVAL OF FIRST BATCH ARAB HORSES, PER S. S. KING ARTHUR FROM BUSSORAH.
DINSHAW SUNTOOK & Co. present their compliments to their Constituents and the Public in general, and beg respectfully to inform them that they have just received a new and best batch of superior HIGH CASTE UNIZA and NUZDI HORSES, consisting of Good Chargers, Hunters, Racers, Ponies, and Galloways, &c., also Arab Donkeys for Stallion.
Bhendy Bazaar Commission Stable No. 145, Oct. 18, 1881.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.
TENDERS will be received by the Resident Engineer up to MONDAY, the 14th instant at Noon, for the supply of 500 tons CADZOW, or other SCOTCH STEAM COAL, of good quality; and 300 tons DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY or other approved STEAM COAL, to be delivered and stacked in the Trustees' Coal Shed, at Mahet-bunder, not later than the 28th instant. The rate to include all charges. Preference will be given to coal direct from ship in harbour.
The coal to be subject to the approval of the Resident Engineer, who does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
JOHN McMEEKIN,
Storekeeper.
Stores Office, Elphinstone-bunder, 5th November, 1881.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.
DOUBLING THE LINE BETWEEN ANDHERI AND VIRAR.
THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 12th instant for works required in the construction of a double line of Railway between Andheri and Virar, distance about 20½ miles.
Plans, specifications, &c., may be seen at this office.
Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.
F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Agent and Chief Engineer's Department, General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 2nd November, 1881.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
are the standard for weighing in all leading communities. Made in
VERMONT, AMERICA,
Their use is universal, their approval unqualified.
For delicate adjustment and durable workmanship they are unsurpassed.
HAND POWER AND WIND-MILL PUMPS and Agricultural Implements.
H. BALLANTINE, AGENT.
3, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

ANSONIA CLOCK COMPANY,
NEW YORK,
Manufacture 3,000 clocks per day, of every description and at prices that
CHALLENGE THE WORLD.
SELLING AGENTS WANTED.
MANAGING AGENT FOR INDIA,
H. BALLANTINE,
3, HORNBY ROW,
BOMBAY.

WHEREAS it has come to the notice of the firm of WHAMPOA and COMPANY, Merchants of Singapore, that TEA bearing an imitation of their TRADE MARK is being imported into Bombay, and sold there as the genuine tea of Whampoa and Company, the following notice, which has been published in Singapore, is published in Bombay for general information; and notice is hereby given that proceedings will be taken against all persons in Bombay falsely using their Trade Mark or importing selling or dealing with tea bearing the false Trade-mark.
NOTICE.
WHEREAS for many years past WHAMPOA and COMPANY, of Singapore, have sold Tea made up in packets and cases bearing the following mark or chop—
W (in diamond)
CHE MEE LOONGKEE
WOOSEE SOONCHONG,
SINGAPORE,
(the word "LOONGKEE" being the Chinese chop of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co. in Teluk Ayer Street, Singapore.) And Whereas it has come to their notice that evil disposed persons have lately been counterfeiting their said mark or chop and placing it on tea of a much inferior quality, the packets and cases bearing a close imitation of their said mark,
NOTICE is hereby given that the said mark or chop is the trade mark of the firm of WHAMPOA & Co., of Singapore, and that proceedings will be taken against all persons counterfeiting the said mark or selling, shipping or dealing with tea bearing such counterfeited mark.
WHAMPOA & CO.
Singapore, 29th July, 1881.

BOLTON & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
Rampart Row, Bombay,
HAVE now unpacked a large stock of best CHINA WARE, to which they invite a personal inspection of intending purchasers.

BREAKFAST SERVICES.
(BEST CHINA.)

Maroon Border and Line		
Celadon „ „		
Blue „ „		
Blue & Oak „ „		
Celeste „ „		
AND CONSISTING OF		
12 Breakfast Cups and Saucers		
12 Coffee Cups and Saucers		
6 Tea Cups and Saucers		
1 Egg-stand and 6 Cups		Per set Rs. 35.
12 Plates		
1 Slop Basin		
1 Sugar Basin		
1 Cream Jug		
1 Milk Jug		
2 Dishes		
1